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Algeria... 5.00 Dhs. Israel... 2.00 NIS. Japan... 100 Yen.
Australia... 2.00 A\$ Australia... 2.00 A\$ Australia... 2.00 A\$
Belgium... 200 Bfr. Belgium... 200 Bfr. Belgium... 200 Bfr.
Brazil... 200 R\$ Brazil... 200 R\$ Brazil... 200 R\$
Canada... 1.00 Cdn. Canada... 1.00 Cdn. Canada... 1.00 Cdn.
France... 100 Ffr. France... 100 Ffr. France... 100 Ffr.
Germany... 100 DM Germany... 100 DM Germany... 100 DM
Greece... 200 Dr. Greece... 200 Dr. Greece... 200 Dr.
Hong Kong... 100 HK\$ Hong Kong... 100 HK\$ Hong Kong... 100 HK\$
Italy... 200 Lira Italy... 200 Lira Italy... 200 Lira
Japan... 100 Yen Japan... 100 Yen Japan... 100 Yen
South Korea... 100 W\$ South Korea... 100 W\$ South Korea... 100 W\$
Spain... 200 Ptas. Spain... 200 Ptas. Spain... 200 Ptas.
Sweden... 100 Krona Sweden... 100 Krona Sweden... 100 Krona
Switzerland... 100 Sfr. Switzerland... 100 Sfr. Switzerland... 100 Sfr.
Taiwan... 100 N\$ Taiwan... 100 N\$ Taiwan... 100 N\$
United Kingdom... 100 Pounds United Kingdom... 100 Pounds United Kingdom... 100 Pounds
United States... 1.00 Dollar United States... 1.00 Dollar United States... 1.00 Dollar

Fast Pace On Unity Promised

But Socialists
Reject Call for
Berlin Coalition

By Marc Fisher

BERLIN — Lothar de Maiziere, the first democratically elected leader of East Germany, invited his defeated opponents Monday to join his Christian Democrats in a broad coalition government that would legalize unity with West Germany as quickly as possible.

But the Social Democrats, who finished a distant second in Sunday's voting, spurned the offer.

Kohl calls his party's chances "outstanding" in a future election for a single government. Page 2.

made by the victorious three-party alliance for Germany.

The task of forming a government fell to Mr. de Maiziere after his Bonn-backed alliance surprised itself and its opponents by winning almost 49 percent of the vote in a 24-party race.

Under the proportional representation system, the Alliance won 193 seats, just short of an absolute majority.

The left-of-center Social Democratic Party, or SPD, took 87 seats. The Communist Party, having to contest a real election for the first time after four decades of unchallenged rule, won 16.3 percent for 65 seats — a score big enough to save face but small enough to delight opponents.

Mr. de Maiziere said a united Germany should belong both to the European Community and to NATO, adding that he agreed with the West German position that no NATO troops should be stationed in former East German territory.

Mr. de Maiziere also said that the rest of the Berlin Wall would be torn down as soon as possible, ending all controls on the movements of Germans from one part of their divided country to the other.

And in West Germany, officials promised that the introduction of the Deutsche mark as the East German currency — a step designed to rebuild confidence in the East German economy and stem the tide of East Germans emigrating to the West — would come before summer, probably by the end of June.

Mr. de Maiziere, the reluctant favorite to head East Germany's first non-Communist cabinet after 40 years of Stalinism, said he wanted a broad coalition with a two-thirds parliamentary majority able to amend the constitution, enabling swift creation of a single state.

"We invite the SPD and the Alliance of Free Democrats to coalition negotiations," said Mr. de Maiziere, submerged by photographers during a news conference.

The liberal Alliance of Free Democrats appeared ready to accept Mr. de Maiziere's offer.



APPEAL IN BUCHAREST — In court seeking to ease their life sentences for complicity to genocide Monday were four leaders of the deposed regime of Nicolae Ceausescu. From left: Tudor Postelnicu, Manea Manescu, Emil Bobu and Ion Dinca. Lawyers argued that the concept of genocide was unclear.

Joy in Mudville: Baseball Saves Itself a Season

The threat to major league baseball's 1990 season ended early Monday when negotiators for team owners and players signed a new four-year collective bargaining agreement.

The completion of four months of often bitter talks will allow the regular season to begin on April 9, a week later than scheduled, with a game between the Boston Red Sox and Detroit Tigers at Boston's Fenway Park. Opening day was postponed in only one previous year, by a players' strike in 1972.

Players began to report to spring training Monday, with official workouts beginning Tuesday. Exhibition games will begin March 26.

The owners had locked players out of spring training camps for 32 days, the second-longest work stoppage in major-league history. The longest shutdown was a 50-day players' strike in 1981.

All teams are set to play 158 games, although Commissioner Fay Vincent said he hoped each would play the usual 162. "We are hopeful these games can be made up," he said. "We expect there will be considerable effort made to avoid having the asterisk next to the season."

Baseball would like to add some of the games at the end of the season and push back the postseason by a few days.

The breakthrough came when the owners compromised on the issue of salary arbitration, which had been a sticking point throughout the negotiations. Since 1985, players with three to six years of major league experience have been eligible for arbitration, in which a professional arbitrator chooses between a player's salary demand and a club's offer.

From 1973, when arbitration was instituted, until 1985, players with two to six years of experience had arbitration rights. The players gave up one year in 1985 after the owners pleaded financial difficulties, but the sport's record revenues of the past year prompted them to ask for it back.

The owners adamantly refused to budge until the past weekend.

According to the compromise, 17 percent of the two-to-three-year players will be eligible for arbitration.

The agreement also raised minimum salaries to \$100,000, up from \$68,000. The deal also means that baseball will announce plans within 90 days to expand the National League to two new cities, possibly Denver and Phoenix, Arizona.

Kremlin Warns Lithuania on Moves Against State Property

By Esther B. Fein

MOSCOW — The Soviet government ordered its ministries on Monday "not to enter into any negotiations whatsoever" with the Lithuanian government about transferring control of Soviet enterprises to the republican authorities.

The government statement warned Lithuania, which has declared its independence from the Soviet Union, against violating Soviet financial and credit systems and trade policies or trying to take over state-run enterprises.

Although the warning did not elaborate on specific measures Moscow would take to protect Soviet interests in Lithuania, it represented the first government plan to address Lithuania's declaration of independence on March 11.

Mr. Gorbachev notified Lithuania on Friday that he expected a reply by Monday to the demand by the Congress of People's Deputies that the independence movement be ended. On Sunday, he denied that an "ultimatum" had been issued.

The government statement Monday escalated a sense of confrontation between Moscow and Lithuania, which was fueled over the weekend by Soviet military maneuvers in the republic. The Lithuanian leadership criticized the military movements as "intensifying tensions" in the region.

The government's position was summed up after the new president of Lithuania, Vytautas Landsbergis, sent a letter Monday to Mr. Gorbachev, rejecting the Soviet leader's call to repeal the declaration of independence.

Mr. Gorbachev made the request on Friday, after the Congress in Moscow adopted a resolution condemning the declaration of independence and calling the suspension of the Soviet Constitution in Lithuania invalid.

In his letter, Mr. Landsbergis said that the resolution "does not have legal foundation." He reiterated Lithuania's position that the interests of the Soviet Union in Lithuania "should be specifically defined through negotiations and will receive careful consideration by the Republic of Lithuania."

Mr. Landsbergis said high-ranking Soviet officers had informed him that the maneuvers had been planned long in advance.

Gennadi I. Gerasimov, the spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry, said he had been told by the Defense Ministry that no major military maneuvers were under way in Lithuania. (AP, Reuters, WPI)

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Steps Toward Reunification: A Scenario

These are the possible steps to German unification by the end of this year, as outlined by political experts, diplomats and politicians in West and East Germany.

March Formation of a coalition government in East Germany and the first meeting of the new Volkskammer or parliament.

April A new round of Two-plus-Four talks between the two Germanys and the four wartime victors. The restoration of the East German Lander, or regions, that would form part of a united federal republic — Mecklenburg, Saxony, Berlin-Brandenburg, Thuringia, Saxony-Anhalt, and German Pomerania. The demolishing of the Berlin Wall.

May Local elections in East Germany. Possible talks between East and West German governments on the question of property ownership in the East.

June-July Formal declaration of monetary and social union, entailing harmonization of currencies and health, and social welfare systems, following the restructuring of East German tax system.

September-October Elections for Lander, or regional, governments in East Germany.

October-November Conclusion of the Two-plus-Four talks and the opening of the 35-nation Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe.

December West German national elections.

January, 1991 Declaration of unity accompanied by assurances on Polish frontiers, followed by all-German elections.

Soviets Plan Radical Shift On Economy

By David Remnick

MOSCOW — The Soviet leadership is preparing a package of radical economic changes, including price restructuring, that would accelerate the country's movement toward a market-oriented economy, according to Kremlin advisers.

Nikolai Pankov, the chief economic adviser to President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, was quoted Monday as saying that the Kremlin would soon publish a "program of an accelerated transition to creating a modern full-blooded market."

"There is no alternative to this," he declared, according to the Interfax news service of Radio Moscow.

Mr. Gorbachev, with the extended powers he received last week upon his election as executive president, could bypass the Soviet legislature on certain changes and order them by decree.

In December, Prime Minister Nikolai I. Rykzov presented an economic package that put off price restructuring until 1992 at the earliest and relied heavily on the traditional central planning.

Many Soviet economists and legislators described that plan as too little, too late; it now appears that the government has decided to reject the Rykzov plan for more radical measures.

Interfax said that the new plan would represent a "180 degree change of course."

Although the specifics are not yet clear, Mr. Gorbachev evidently

Has the U.S. Pressured Japan on Rates?

By Patrick L. Smith

TOKYO — The Bank of Japan's damaging delay in adjusting its benchmark interest rate, which forced another steep drop in share prices and the yen on Monday, appears to reflect concern in the U.S. administration that a Japanese rate rise would prompt a global round of economically damaging rate increases, according to financial sources.

Although the central bank remains vitally concerned over rising inflation, Tokyo is believed to have bowed to pressure from President George Bush to avoid a rate change because of the adverse effects a rise in Japan would have on the U.S. economy in a congressional election year.

Sources close to the Bank of Japan said an agreement to that effect — which turns the notion of central bank coordination almost completely upside down — was reached between Mr. Bush and Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu during the Japanese leader's visit to Palm Springs, California, late last month.

It was unclear whether Washington had sought or secured a similar agreement from the West German Bundesbank. Bonn is known to be concerned about the inflationary impact of planned monetary union with East Germany.

In a tumultuous trading session on Monday, the Nikkei average of 225 industrial stocks suffered its third-largest loss on record, falling 1,553.20 points — just over 4 percent — to end at 31,263.24. The yen was also hit, closing at a three-year low against the dollar in Tokyo.

The Bank of Japan's continuing inaction on rates was especially damaging in financial markets on Monday because recent economic reports indicated that the inflationary pressures monetary authorities have long feared are emerging in broad statistical measures.

"The government has finally confirmed that inflation is accelerating in Japan," said Paul A. Summerfield, economist at Jardine Fleming (Securities) Ltd. in Tokyo. "Market participants aren't saying so, but that's what is ruling the trading floor now."

The stock sell-off involved issues ranging from large-capitalization blue-chips, which have been under near-constant pressure recently, to small growth issues in which investors had sought refuge since the market's downturn began early this year. The Nikkei's close was almost 22 percent off its peak in late December. Volume on Monday was roughly 400 million shares, compared with 500 million shares last Friday.

Wall Street stocks slid early, dragged down partly by Tokyo's decline, but later recouped the losses to finish moderately higher.

The rout in Japanese stocks prompted a similar slide in the Tokyo foreign-exchange market. After easing slightly at the opening, the dollar surged 1.07 yen to 153.55 yen at the Tokyo close, a three-year high against the Japanese currency.

At the close of trading in New York, the dollar stood at 153.05, up from 152.62 on Friday.

Some financial analysts said Tokyo's close was a "180 degree change of course."

Although the specifics are not yet clear, Mr. Gorbachev evidently

Kiosk

Missile Dispute Eased by Talks

WASHINGTON (AP) — A dispute between the Soviet Union and the United States over the use of X-ray equipment to inspect Soviet missile canisters is close to being resolved, the State Department said Monday.

It said productive talks were held between U.S. and Soviet technical teams about the use of the Carguscan inspection system to probe canisters emerging from the Soviet missile plant at Volkensk.

General News

U.S. children face poorly compared to those in 11 other industrial countries. Page 3.

Pollution in Central Europe has taken a heavy toll on forests and cities. Page 6.

Libert's leader, a veteran at quelling dissent, is finding a rural revolt persistent. Page 7.

Jimmy Carter, in Jerusalem, faulted the Israeli human-rights record. Page 2.

Business/Finance

UAL Corp. unions and its major shareholder want to control the airline. Page 11.

Kabe Steel Ltd. and Texas Instruments Inc. unveiled a joint venture. Page 11.

Crossword Page 17.

Weather Page 2.

Dow Jones	The Dollar
Up 14.41	DM 1.8899
2,755.85	Pound 1.814
	Yen 163.05
	FF 5.705

Yves Saint Laurent Too Ill for Show

By Suzy Menkes

PARIS — Yves Saint Laurent is in the hospital, suffering from "overwhelming nervous exhaustion," and for the first time in 32 years will not appear on the runway for his ready-to-wear show Wednesday. The show will go ahead as scheduled.

"It is not AIDS as it is not cancer; all those tests have been done," Pierre Bergé, Saint Laurent's business partner and friend, said Monday. "It is very serious, but let's not dramatize the situation. And the collection is done."

A statement released by the Saint Laurent house Monday quotes Dr. Michael Pradeville of the American Hospital in Neuilly-sur-Seine, where Saint Laurent was admitted Saturday, as advising the highly strung designer to "stop working and to take several weeks of complete rest."

The fashion world was shocked, because a lean and fit Saint Laurent, 53, had seemed in exceptional form at his triumphant couture show in January.



Yves Saint Laurent, who was recently hospitalized.

West Sees Kohl Victory as NATO Boon

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The conservative Christian Democrats' stunning victory in East Germany elated U.S. and most other Western leaders, who said Monday that it had dramatically improved the political outlook for Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and strengthened the likelihood that a reunited Germany would stay in NATO.

Western officials appeared unanimous in saying that the outcome had cleared the way for smoother, faster reunification of the two Germanys, probably before the end of the year.

Several officials predicted that the two Germanys would take the shortest path to unity, which would see East Germany simply join West Germany under the unification provision of the West German Basic Law.

"That outcome would avoid any need for renegotiating West Germany's commitments to NATO and the European Community right now and prevent politicians from reopening these issues at such an emotional juncture," a senior U.S. diplomat in Europe said.

In contrast, the Social Democrats in both Germanys had favored a slower approach, involving state-to-state negotiations about a future Germany.

The vote was a blow to hopes in France and some other Euro-

pean nations that reunification would be slowed by an East German government dominated by the Social Democrats. Their poor showing made them the big losers in the voting on Sunday.

A combination of ideological kinship and reluctance about reunification had led President François Mitterrand of France, himself a Socialist, to count on a Social Democratic victory in East Germany, French commentators said.

"His policy lies in tatters," said Le Figaro, a conservative Paris newspaper.

Alarm was voiced publicly by the Soviet Union, where a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Genadi I. Gerasimov, challenged suggestions that the Soviet Union had lost East Germany as an ally.

A united German state "should not be a member of NATO," he said, adding that this step would destabilize Europe.

But Western officials said they believed that Moscow, like NATO capitals, was relieved that the elections had produced politically credible results that would eliminate any risk of a collapse of government and public authority in East Germany.

Worry about that eventuality — which could have triggered an East-West crisis in central Europe — had caused the elections to be moved up from the original date in May.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain — who has been cautious about reunification and critical of the Bonn government's handling of alliance issues — hailed the elections as "a great day for East Germany and for Europe." She sent Mr. Kohl a note of personal congratulations on an outcome described as a personal victory for him.

The U.S. view, stated by an aide traveling in Namibia with James A. Baker 3rd, the secretary of state, was that the elections were an encouraging victory for Mr. Kohl's party and its policies of rapid unification and continued German membership in NATO.

With the Christian Democrats in both Germanys reveling in the scale of their triumph, a U.S. official in Europe said that the results had "staggered the political momentum of the Social Democrats, undercut their calls for German neutrality and suddenly transformed Mr. Kohl's chances of winning re-election."

Praising Mr. Kohl's political instincts, the Baker aide said that the West German leader's reluctance to settle the issue of Germany's borders with Poland — an equivocal stance for which he was widely criticized by other allied governments — had "strong support" among voters in East Germany.

Although the Christian Demo-

crats' victory was largely attributed to East Germans' hunger for economic benefits, the result also was interpreted as a referendum in favor of reunification.

"With such a clear expression of East Germans' wish to be absorbed by West Germany, there can be almost no arguments left for arguing against unification or trying to delay it significantly," a French official conceded.

The vote was also interpreted as support for Mr. Kohl's commitments to NATO and closer EC integration.

As a result, diplomats said, a faster, firmer timetable on reunification has become more acceptable to most Western governments.

On Monday, a British official cited "advantages in shortening any period of uncertainty about Germany's continuing role in NATO." This approach marked a shift from earlier British insistence on the need for lengthy multilateral negotiations aimed at getting comprehensive commitments from Bonn about future security arrangements for Germany.

The process of forging German unity, the British official added, would oblige the EC to suspend temporarily some of its planned steps to create a single market.

The shorter these EC derogations are, the better for everyone," he said.

Kohl Calls His Chances 'Outstanding' in a Vote For United Government

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Monday that he saw "outstanding chances" for his party when elections for a single German government are held.

Mr. Kohl gave no indication of when he thought those elections might be. But when asked whether the West German parliamentary elections in December could be expanded to include both German states, he replied: "I don't think it will be an event of this nature."

The chancellor heads a coalition in Bonn of his Christian Democratic Union and its Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union, with the liberal Free Democratic Party.

Under Mr. Kohl's plans for reunification, the two German states could join through a provision of the West German Constitution.

"We'll have our federal elections in December in any case," Mr. Kohl said, "and then we'll see what happens."

The chancellor also said he thought the Christian Democrats would have "outstanding chances" in an all-German election if they were linked up with the winners of the East German election on Sunday. The Alliance for Germany, a three-party coalition backed by Mr. Kohl, won almost half of the

400 seats in the new East German parliament.

The Christian Democrats were surprised and relieved at the conservatives' victory in East Germany. Party officials had privately expressed fears that the fortunes of the predominantly Roman Catholic Christian Democratic Union could slip after reunification with East Germany, which is mainly Protestant.

Mr. Kohl said his government would work with the new East German government to bring about economic and social union on the road to full political reunification.

"We are convinced that we must not disappoint the expectations of the citizens and voters of East Germany and that the confidence and trust that people have put in us and our policies must be justified," he said.

In February, Mr. Kohl rejected a request by the Communist-led government of Prime Minister Hans Modrow for 15 billion Deutsche marks (\$8.8 billion) in immediate aid.

Asked how he would respond to a similar request by the new government, he replied: "The new government is committed to the market economy. It will expect concrete structural measures and not lump sums."

But he said the most important immediate issue was to stop the exodus of East Germans into West Germany. About 2,000 East Germans a day have sought to resettle in West Germany this year.

Government sources said a cabinet meeting on Tuesday was likely to agree that resettlement benefits for East Germans should be ended and their reception camps closed.

Mr. Kohl offered new assurances to the European Community that reunification would not diminish Bonn's commitment to European union.

"We believe, like many others in Europe, that the development toward German unity will force the pace of moves toward European unity," he said. "It is not true, as some people claim, that one will act as a brake on the other."

The leader of the West German Social Democrats, Oskar Lafontaine, formally announced Monday that he would challenge Mr. Kohl in the West German elections.

Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Kohl are at odds over the pace and course of reunification. Mr. Kohl wants it done quickly, but Mr. Lafontaine says it must be a measured process and must include the creation of a new constitution.

WORLD BRIEFS

Mitterrand Welcomes Havel to Paris

PARIS (AFP) — President Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia here Monday for two days of talks with French leaders that are to focus on change in Eastern Europe and increased trade with President François Mitterrand met Mr. Havel on his arrival interview Sunday with the Czechoslovak news agency CTK, the leader said it was time to revive the French-Czechoslovak relationship and he advocated closer ties between Prague and the European Community.

Mr. Havel, the first Czechoslovak president to visit France, is scheduled to visit London after leaving Paris.

Deng Will Give Up Last Formal Post

BEIJING (Reuters) — Officials confirmed Monday that the Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, 85, would step down as chairman state military commission, his last formal post, at the forthcoming of China's legislature.

Mr. Deng's resignation had been expected since November, formally retired from the Communist Party's Central Military Commission, which controls the 3.5-million-strong People's Liberation Army. A spokesman for the National People's Congress, Yao Guo, said there would be only one candidate, the Communist Party's Jiang Zemin, to succeed Mr. Deng in the state post.

Shevardnadze Predicts Angola Pe

LUANDA, Angola (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Eduard A. S. Luanda of the Soviet Union ended an 18-hour visit to Angola on Monday by throwing Moscow's weight behind Angolan government efforts to end a 15-year war against U.S.-backed rebel forces.

Mr. Shevardnadze, beginning a 10-day trip to Africa, said work was now moving so fast that peace in Angola could be possible 1991, when the last Cuban soldier is due to leave the country.

Angola's Soviet-backed government has fought the National U. Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, since independence in 1975. Pressure for peace has grown since South Africa support for UNITA and Cuba decided to withdraw its 50,000 troops. Shevardnadze said he shared the position of President José E. Santos on "regularizing Angola's internal problems."

Sikhs Kill 5 Accused of Informing

AMRITSAR, India — Sikh militants raided a farm and killed members of a family suspected of being police informers, the police said Monday. Elsewhere in Punjab state, Sikh militants killed 21 people in a 24-hour period ending on Monday, according to police and news agencies.

Two militants raided a farm late Sunday, killing the owner, a son and a brother-in-law, the police said. A note claiming responsibility for the killings was found, signed by a group called Khalistan Force. One of several militant organizations fighting for an independent nation in Punjab, they said.

Gunmen crouching in trenches dug along a road near the Talwandi halted three trucks early Monday and opened fire on drivers and passengers, police said. Among other killings in police officials said, were those Sunday of a Sikh clergyman, a guard and a relative.

U.S.-Soviet Talks Set on Afghanistan

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — U.S. and Soviet officials will discuss the situation in Afghanistan during meetings this week in Helsinki, the Department said Monday.

Richard A. Boucher, a deputy State Department spokesman, said exactly what Assistant Secretary of State John H. Kelly would say with a Soviet counterpart. But the talks are expected to include President Najib of Afghanistan for his country's Communist debate the surrender of its monopoly on power.

On Sunday, President Najib proposed a party congress, the 25 years, but he did not give a date. The meeting would discuss on revising the Afghan charter, the official Bakha Agency said. It said the proposal followed a purge of Central Committee members believed to be linked to a March 6 coup attempt.

Beirut Christians Escalate Fighting

BEIRUT (NYT) — As artillery exchanges raged for six hours warring Christian factions north of Beirut on Monday, combatants traded fire across newly established frontlines. There was also the first evidence that cluster bombs were being used.

Security sources described the violence as some of the worst between the forces of Major General Michel Aoun and the Lebanese army, led by Samir Geagea. The militia radio station General Aoun's army of dropping the cluster bombs on residential areas and advised the public to stay clear of the targeted quarters. No figures were immediately available.

Israel was believed to be the only country in the Middle East the anti-personnel cluster bombs.

Rights Group Is Critical of Argent

UNITED NATIONS, New York (NYT) — An international rights group charged Argentina on Monday with rights violations occasioned by the country's review by the UN Human Rights Commission. The International League for Human Rights warned in a report committee members that recent Argentine decrees empowering military to act against internal enemies may signal a return to "the" that was used to justify the torture and murder of 1976-83.

Argentinians by the military dictatorships in power from 1976-83.

TRAVEL UPDATE

The Norway to Become Biggest Li

BREMENHAVEN, West Germany (Reuters) — A West German shipyard plans to renovate a luxury liner to make it the biggest world, yard officials said Monday. The Norway, belonging to No Cruise Lines, will spend a month in Bremerhaven's Lloyd shipyard fitted with 135 extra cabins, creating room for 2,370 passengers. The \$41.6 million renovation of the Norway, previously called France, will take its weight from 70,200 to 75,000 tons, 100 tons the largest liner at present, the Sovereign of the Seas owned by Caribbean Cruise Lines.

All Nippon Airways will start operating package tours to Eastern Europe in May in association with the airlines of Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Hungary, the Japanese airline announced.

Lufthansa will cut fares on its flights to East Germany by 30 per cent for a five-week period starting Sunday, the West German airline said Monday. The reductions will cut the price of the cheapest East German route to 224 Deutsche marks (\$133).

A Madrid city bus strike forced more than a million commuters alternative transport Monday for the fourth straight day when rejected a settlement reached between management and union representatives. The drivers are seeking a 35 per cent pay increase.

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW	WIND		HIGH	LOW	WIND
Amsterdam	12	5	W	Bangkok	32	25	SE
Berlin	10	3	W	Beijing	28	18	SE
Bombay	28	22	SE	Bombay	32	25	SE
Buenos Aires	18	12	W	Calcutta	32	25	SE
Cairo	22	15	W	Chongqing	28	18	SE
Canton	22	15	W	Colon	32	25	SE
Chongqing	22	15	W	Hankow	28	18	SE
Colon	22	15	W	Hong Kong	28	18	SE
Hankow	22	15	W	Kobe	28	18	SE
Hong Kong	22	15	W	London	12	5	W
Kobe	22	15	W	Los Angeles	22	15	W
London	12	5	W	Manila	32	25	SE
Los Angeles	22	15	W	Medan	32	25	SE
Manila	32	25	SE	Shanghai	22	15	W
Medan	32	25	SE	Singapore	32	25	SE
Shanghai	22	15	W	Tokyo	22	15	W
Singapore	32	25	SE				
Tokyo	22	15	W				

In Israel, Carter Cites Poor Record On Rights

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Former President Jimmy Carter, on a Middle East tour, condemned Israel on Monday, citing human-rights violations against Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"What we are talking about is the authoritative government that is in charge, that is depriving people under its control of their basic human rights," Mr. Carter told reporters as he left a meeting with the Israeli rights group B'tselem.

Palestinians have waged a revolt against Israeli rule in the occupied territories for more than 27 months, during which more than 800 Palestinians and 44 Israelis have been killed.

Mr. Carter, who later met Palestinian leaders in Arab East Jerusalem, said he was disturbed by the rights group's statistics.

"Here you have a democratic government that for almost 23 years has been responsible for the lives of these people," said Mr. Carter, who brokered the Camp David accords, which led to the 1979 Israel-Egypt peace treaty.

"And they are still demolishing homes, they are still putting them in prison without charges — they don't have a chance to see their families, they don't even have a chance to face their accusers."

In attempts to crush the uprising, Israel has used administrative detention, under which it can detain Palestinians for as long as a year without bringing formal charges.

Mr. Carter, citing the rights organization's figures, said that almost one-quarter of adult males in the occupied territories had been jailed at some point during the uprising and that about 9,000 Palestinians were now in detention.

Mr. Carter, whose presidency from 1977 to 1981 was distinguished by promotion of worldwide human rights, established the Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation, which in 1989 gave a \$100,000 prize to B'tselem and the West Bank Palestinian human-rights group Al Haq.

Reykjavik Rocked by Quake

Agence France-Press

REYKJAVIK — A moderate earthquake, registering 5.5 on the Richter scale, hit the Icelandic capital Monday but no damage was reported. The shockwave, the strongest here since December 1968, followed a series of lesser quakes in recent days.



Mr. Carter and his wife, Rosalynn, with the Palestinian leaders Faisal Husseini, center, and Ziad Abu Zayyad in Jerusalem on Monday.

Libya Detains Suspects, Alleging Rabta Sabotage

The Associated Press

ROME — Libya has detained several people suspected of causing a fire last week at the Rabta chemical plant, the Libyan ambassador to Italy said Monday.

The United States asserts that the plant is used to make chemical weapons.

The ambassador, Rahman M. Shalgam, said the fire had apparently been set by a member of the technical staff at the plant, the Italian news agency ANSA reported.

He said the person responsible would be "executed in the same place where the fire took place."

The fire was caused by "very sophisticated devices, so that the

sabotage appeared to be an accident," Mr. Shalgam said.

The fire occurred shortly after the United States and West Germany called for the plant to be shut down. The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, recently refused to rule out a U.S. military strike to close the factory.

Mr. Shalgam said the fire caused "damage of great proportions" but did not confirm reports by U.S. officials that the plant was inoperable.

The ambassador did not say how many people had been detained or give their nationalities.

He spoke at a news conference for Italian journalists. Officials at

the Libyan Embassy told The Associated Press that Mr. Shalgam was unavailable for comment.

The fire broke out Wednesday in the plant at Rabta, about 100 kilometers (60 miles) southwest of Tripoli. Libya says the factory produces pharmaceuticals, but the United States and West Germany have asserted that it produces poison gas.

Libya has said it suspects that Israel, the United States and West Germany were behind the fire. Mr. Shalgam said West Germany was suspected because West German companies helped build the plant and, therefore, had the plans.

All three countries have denied involvement in the fire.

France Releases Jets

France has released three Mirage fighter planes to Libya, ending a rift between the two countries, according to official sources in Paris quoted by Reuters.

The sources gave no further details, and no official confirmation was available. But a French government official said Monday that shipping and telecommunications links, which had been severed by Libya in December, were back to normal.

The United States condemned France's decision in November to deliver the jets, saying it would break a 1986 European embargo imposed because of Libya's alleged

support for terrorism and its intervention in Chad.

France backs Chad militarily, and the sale of the Mirages was stopped for the first time in 1986, when France sent troops to Chad to help fight the Libyans.

President François Mitterrand revoked the plans to deliver the fighters after Colonel Mouammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, assailed his government's immigration policies. Libya then cut off telecommunications and shipping links, which hurt imports of grain from France.

France last month signaled the warming of ties by announcing the resumption of grain shipments.

Can Too Much Work Be Fatal? Japan Investigates

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Since well before Japan's emergence as an economic superpower, its hordes of white-collar workers have been the stuff of cartoon caricatures: blue-suited men who spill out of jammed trains every morning, push paper in overcrowded offices all night, drink in the Ginza district all night, and die early from the stress of their unrelenting work.

Now the Japanese government, thrown on the defensive by a growing barrage of lawsuits and a well-orchestrated publicity campaign, has reluctantly agreed to begin a \$2

million study to determine whether the stereotype is right.

To the millions of middle managers who operate in perpetual overtime here, the phenomenon has long been known as *karoshi*, or death from overwork.

Officially, the government refuses to use the word. The Labor Ministry says simply that it is starting a project entitled "Comprehensive Measures for Job-Related Illnesses."

But with the Japanese press rarely missing a chance to tell the tale of an otherwise healthy "salaryman" who died at his desk, usually after several months of overtime or

work on a high-pressure deal, nearly everyone who stamperes through Shinjuku Station at 8:45 A.M. knows those are code words for a study that many expect will reveal a dark side to Japan's economic miracle.

Tales of *karoshi* have long been whispered through the halls of corporate Japan, and never more frequently than now.

An acute shortage of skilled workers and managers and a remarkable corporate push to raise productivity has stretched workers in many industries to the limit. With the economy booming, companies say their overtime sta-

tistics are near an all-time high.

As a result, a year-old government campaign urging people to take more time off — prompted largely by hopes that Japan's trade surplus will narrow if people spend less time producing and more time consuming — has turned into something of a cynical joke.

When banks closed on Saturdays last year, part of a nationwide move to a five-day workweek, several prominent institutions quietly spread the word that employees were expected to make up the lost time by tacking on more hours other days.

But if the breakdown pace of business here can be blamed for hundreds — some say thousands — of instances of sudden death, each case seems surrounded by ambiguities and doubts.

Establishing a direct medical link between the pressure-cooker existence of mid-level Japanese executives and fatal heart attacks or strokes is nearly impossible.

The Labor Ministry, which must decide on claims for "labor disaster insurance," has been particularly reluctant to draw such connections.

Until two years ago, the government refused to pay claims for compensation unless the worker died on the day he was exposed to particular stress.

In 1988, it awarded compensation in only 29 cases of death or disability that resulted from something other than industrial accidents, a figure so low that many critics say it proves that the government is covering up.

"It is something no one wants to deal with," said Chikao Kikuchi, a lawyer leading the campaign for government action from a cramped office at the edge of the University of Tokyo's campus.

"The government doesn't want to pay claims. The companies don't want to admit they are killing people."

The press has, rightly or wrongly, blamed overwork for a series of deaths among top business leaders, including the heads of a major robotics concern, a big publishing house and one of Japan's leading communications empires.

Then, to the surprise of the Labor Ministry and many others, the families of a few *karoshi* victims began winning in court.

Last fall, a district court in Nagoya handed the government a major setback, ruling that the cerebral hemorrhage that killed a postal manager, Harukazu Yamashita, was closely tied to a huge amount of overtime work he was forced to complete every day for four months.

The Labor Ministry, which had rejected all of the claims in the case, was ordered to pay his family about \$210,000.

Now, about 30 cases are in court, many pressed by the National Defense Council for Victims of Death from Overwork.

Quietly, companies are starting to act on their own to forestall disaster.

The Sony Corp. announced recently that all employees would be required to take a vacation of a week or two, whether they want to or not.

Chinese Official in Moscow

Agence France-Press

BEIJING — Wang Renzhi, head of the Chinese Communist Party's propaganda department and a Central Committee member, left Monday for a visit to the Soviet Union, the Xinhua news agency said.

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A Trial Begins, and a Show

In Marcos Case, Circus Atmosphere Surrounds Issues

By Craig Wolff

NEW YORK — The jurors who will be selected beginning Tuesday for the racketeering trial of Imelda Marcos will have to do something no jury has ever done in the United States: try a woman for crimes allegedly committed while her husband was the head of a foreign government.

Mrs. Marcos, the widow of Ferdinand E. Marcos, the former president of the Philippines, is charged with stealing nearly \$300 million from that country's government and illegally investing much of the money in secret holdings in the United States.

The trial, according to the legal teams involved, will challenge longstanding principles of international law and protocol and will explore the U.S. government's friendly and supportive relationship with Mrs. Marcos and her husband, who governed the Philippines for 20 years.

Mr. Marcos, who was named in the original indictment, died in September.

Mrs. Marcos, 60, is said to have defrauded banks, opened fictitious accounts and secreted cash through channels in Switzerland, Italy and France and Panamanian shell corporations. In addition to racketeering, she is charged with mail fraud and obstruction of justice.

But before these issues are

broached, the defense will argue that the U.S. government has no business putting Mrs. Marcos on trial and that it is tantamount to trying a foreign government.

The circus atmosphere around the trial in U.S. District Court in New York has already taken hold.

When Mrs. Marcos appeared for a pretrial conference Friday she was met by scores of reporters and photographers, as was Adnan Khashoggi, the Saudi businessman who is her co-defendant and who is charged with helping the Marcoses conceal their assets.

And instantly they became part of what is now New York pop culture: the glitzy trial of a celebrity.

Rows of onlookers strained to get a glimpse and they saw the unusual sight of Mrs. Marcos, dressed in black because she is still in mourning, escorted by a tall man wearing a cowboy hat.

The man in the hat, Gerry Spence, is Mrs. Marcos' chief lawyer. He is from Jackson Hole, Wyoming, and is considered by many to be one of the best trial lawyers in the United States, especially when it comes to winning juries with homespun humor and frank talk.

Mr. Spence is known for representing "the little man" and for railing against the injustices of the system. He achieved national recognition in the 1970s, when he

represented the heirs of Karen Silkwood, who had sued Kerr-McGee Corp. over plutonium contamination, and won a large judgment.

"For an American jury to try the wife of a head of state is unprecedented," said Andreas Lowenfeld, professor of international law at New York University. "Can it be done? American juries have looked at international questions before, so probably."

Mrs. Marcos' lawyers have the challenge of defending a woman who is commonly depicted as a conspicuous spender and known widely in the United States as the owner of thousands of pairs of shoes. They will try to make her appear a victim, the wife who did not know what her husband was doing. Her lawyers have begun calling her "a small fragile woman."

Convincing a jury of this argument will not be made any easier by the presence of Mr. Khashoggi, who is charged with helping the Marcoses conceal their assets, mainly through the purchase of four buildings in New York City.

Mr. Khashoggi has been described as one of the world's wealthiest men, so with him seated in the courtroom, Mrs. Marcos' lawyers will have to overcome what they fear will be the jury's natural inclination: to view the event as a trial of rich and



Gerry Spence, the chief lawyer for Imelda Marcos, escorting his client to a pretrial hearing.

powerful people who ignored the law.

The prosecution is likely to call on witnesses who will describe how Mrs. Marcos played an active role in acquiring the wealth and the opulent ways in which she spent much of it.

Reporters from around the world are coming to New York to report not only on the trial but also on where Mrs. Marcos is staying, on how big her entourage is

and on any piece of gossip that may be floating through the courthouse.

When Mr. Spence was asked in an interview before the pretrial conference how he reconciled his ideals with representing a woman accused of plundering her country, he said: "There is no more smaller, fragile human being in this world than a woman who has always been protected, who wakes up with her husband dead, living

in a foreign land, charged with racketeering in New York City."

"Where do we come off as being guardians of the morality of the world?" he asked. "Suppose, for instance, George Bush moved to the Philippines and say, for argument sake, they said that his invasion of Panama was illegal. Could they try him? And would we ever consider trying the former head of state of a country from Western Europe?"

U.S. Gets Worst Rating Of 12 Industrial States For Welfare of Children

By Richard Coe

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Children in the United States are more likely to die before their first birthday, be killed before they reach 25 or live in poverty than children in 11 other industrialized countries, a government study has found.

The Census Bureau study compared 57 social, economic and health indicators for children in the United States to those in Australia, Britain, Canada, France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Norway, the Soviet Union, Sweden and West Germany.

While other studies have shown that the economic and military strength of the United States has not guaranteed that its citizens would be at less risk for a host of social, economic and health problems, the new report is the first to compile data for children and to emphasize them.

The report, "Children's Well-Being: An International Comparison," was issued Sunday by the House Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families. It used a new Census Bureau compilation that includes international statistics on the well-being of children.

"The dead babies, the murders, the child poverty, are a hemorrhage on human resources and the American spirit," said Representative George Miller, Democrat of California, who is chairman of the select committee.

"We just can't continue to have it go on," he said. "It escalates the amount of budget resources that must go in to clean up the mess. And clearly we have the ability to prevent it."

The United States lags behind every other country compared except the Soviet Union in the number of children that die before their first birthday, the report said.

In 1986, the most recent year for which figures were available, 10 American children per 1,000 births died before age 1, as against 5 children per 1,000 in Japan and 25 per 1,000 in the Soviet Union. The figures for the Soviet Union may be even higher because the Soviet Union does not count the deaths of some born in high-risk groups, the report said.

Also in 1986, American males under 25 were five times more likely to be killed than were similar males in the other 11 countries. The murder rate for American females in the same age group is less than one-third that of American males, but it is still one and a half times that of the next highest nation.

Australia and the United States had the highest percentages of children living in poverty, 17 percent, the report said.

The United States also had the highest number of children under 18 whose parents had divorced, the report said, as well as the highest number of families headed by a single parent.

In the United States, 10 percent of women aged 15 to 19 said they had been pregnant, as against 8 percent in Hungary, the next highest nation, and 1 percent in Japan, which had the lowest rate.

The United States did compare favorably with the other countries in the amount of money spent on education and in the rates of youth suicide and youth unemployment.

NASA Reports a Serious Setback in Space Station Project

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Federal experts have belatedly found that the \$30 billion space station Freedom, the planned centerpiece of the U.S. program for the manned exploration of the solar system, cannot be built as designed because its vast array of parts would start to break down even before completion.

The trouble could force a redesign of the 500-foot-long (150-me-

ter-long), 290-ton station, NASA officials say, and the agency has only preliminary ideas of how it might be repaired.

The setback was uncovered by a team of National Aeronautics and Space Administration investigators early this year.

They found that the station's construction, expected to take five years, would be only 60 to 70 percent complete before space-walking astronauts had to turn from

assembly to an elaborate program of preventive maintenance, inspections and repairs.

The station is envisioned as an orbiting outpost from which astronauts would conduct a variety of scientific studies and would venture into the solar system.

This year's budget for the station is \$1.8 billion, and the Bush administration has requested \$2.5 billion for next year. So far \$3.9 billion has

been spent on design studies and the building of prototype parts.

If built as now conceived, the station would require about 2,200 hours of maintenance each year by space-suited astronauts, NASA experts said.

They characterized the figure as alarmingly high.

In the 30-year history of the U.S. space program, astronauts have logged a total of 400 hours in space walks, which are considered dan-

gerous because of radiation risks and possible death from speeding debris and micrometeorites.

"It's pretty serious," said Charles R. Price, a NASA engineer at the Johnson Space Center in Houston who is co-leader of the special investigation team.

He said the study was to be finished in June and would include recommendations on how to address the problem.

Carolyn S. Griner, NASA's director of space station operations and utilization, said the station could be redesigned to incorporate solutions.

"It's the beginning of a process, not the end," she said. "It's a recognition of a potential problem out there, and that's very positive."

David M. Walker, an astronaut who is manager for space station assembly at the Johnson center, said the station as conceived could probably not be built.

He added that design changes could lower the hours of upkeep.

John E. Pike, director of space policy for the Federation of Ameri-

can Scientists, a private group based in Washington, said the maintenance finding was a serious blow to the station program.

"The general lesson on this is the same as with the shuttle," he said. "These things are easier to design and build than to operate."

But he added: "Politically, it's not a death blow. The station is too big to cancel. They'll muddle through. There's no other choice."

Planning for the station got under way in 1984, when President Ronald Reagan called on the nation to build its first permanently manned space outpost "within a decade."

The schedule was repeatedly pushed back as the station's cost and complexity rose.

Today a total of 31 space shuttle flights are planned to loft support trusses, solar power panels, station equipment, supplies and nine pressurized modules in which astronauts would live and work.

The first part is to be launched in early 1995, with assembly to be complete in late 1999.

Bolstered U.S.-Peru Force Resumes Coca Fight

By James Brooke

New York Times Service

LIMA — After a yearlong break to strengthen security, a joint U.S.-Peruvian force has resumed eradication of coca plants in the Upper Huallaga Valley, a guerrilla stronghold in northern Peru that is believed to be the source of half of the world's cocaine crop.

"This time, we are targeting the seedbeds," a U.S. Embassy official said of the clandestine nurseries. One square meter (11 square feet) can hold as many as 10,000 seedlings, the official said.

For the United States, the world's largest cocaine-importing

country, eradication is an emergency measure against Peru's swelling crops of coca leaf.

The State Department says coca leaf production in Peru jumped 25 percent last year, to 124,408 tons.

Peruvian workers, carried in U.S.-supplied helicopters, are to cut through the seedbeds with gas-powered weeders. Piloted by Americans, the UH-1H helicopters will leave from Santa Lucia, a fortified base built with U.S. money in the heart of the Huallaga Valley.

The eradication program was suspended in February 1989 after workers and helicopters came under heavy fire from guerrillas of the Shining Path, the Maoist-oriented

movement that has forged a tactical alliance with coca growers.

Since then, the Peruvian Army has undertaken a counterinsurgency campaign in the valley, killing 1,300 guerrillas.

Flying sorties from the base in January and February, Peruvian national police units and U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration teams have destroyed 24 coca-processing laboratories and dynamited three airstrips used by traffickers from Colombia.

Peru is to receive \$36 million in U.S. military aid this year, its first substantial military aid since 1969.

In the Huallaga Valley, an estimated 200,000 people depend on

coca growing for their livelihood.

There have been predictions that the renewed eradication will bring intensified attacks on U.S. targets.

The fight against coca cultivation is a major issue in the campaign for presidential elections April 8.

The novelist Mario Vargas Llosa, the leading candidate in public opinion polls, advocates a twofold strategy: to "raise the cost of cultivation through police action," as he said recently, while making crop substitution attractive.

He would do that by giving peasants title to their lands, as well as providing credit, crop advice and free-market prices.

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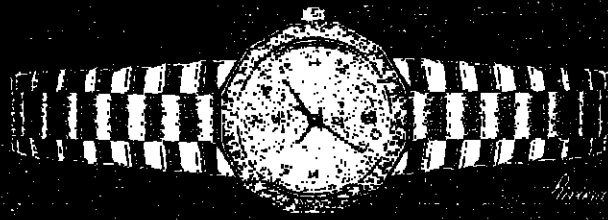
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Herald Tribune

Inflation and Democracy

On Thursday Brazil inaugurated its new president, Fernando Collor de Mello, in the midst of hyperinflation. His reputation and, more important, his country's stability depend on his ability to get the inflation under control quickly. That is going to require him to violate many entrenched Brazilian political practices. There is a huge battle ahead. He has to eliminate thousands of patronage jobs, strip massive subsidies out of the budget and start collecting taxes systematically. It is a test of courage that during the past five years the weak and corrupt administration of his predecessor, José Sarney, repeatedly failed. But Mr. Collor, in contrast, is off to a good start.

He celebrated inauguration day with a series of decrees that, among other things, cut the number of government ministries in half, ordered the sale of ministers' official mansions and forbade civil servants to hold more than one job. And in the following days much more arrived.

Two countries have now made themselves laboratories for the techniques of stopping high inflation fast. The other is Poland, which embarked on a radical program of austerity at the beginning of the year. The Polish experiment is already beginning to show hopeful results. Although incomes there are falling, the inflation rate dropped by two-thirds from January to February. It takes a lot of stamina for a government

to stick with austerity long enough to persuade people to trust the currency. In both of these countries, that is an extraordinary challenge to a heavy democratic government. Brazil emerged from 21 years of military rule in 1985; the civilian president chosen that year unfortunately died before taking office and was replaced by Mr. Sarney, whose performance was remarkably feeble. Another failure like Mr. Sarney's would have ominous implications for elected government in Brazil, and Brazilians are well aware of it. That is Mr. Collor's strength. Similarly, Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki is strengthened by the Polish people's great pride in the government led by Solidarity, and they are prepared to undergo real hardship to help it defeat the inflation that a collapsing Communist regime generated.

Wise governments know that extremely high inflation — Brazil's is now running about 80 percent a month — has to be brought down very fast if it is to be brought down at all. Brazilians do not need to be told that. They have to look only as far as Argentina to see the mess that results from halfhearted attempts to bring it down gradually. Argentina has lost control of it, unfortunately, and the rate is now rising again. Democracy and hyperinflation are not compatible. One destroys the other, and the only question is which.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

How to Pay for Politics

Rapid reform in Congress? All of a sudden, that is a plausible possibility. The Senate, its honor on the line, is edging closer to cleaning up the way its members finance their campaigns. A solid bill backed by the majority leader, George Mitchell, has passed the Rules Committee and is heading quickly to the floor. Key Republican senators, weary of obstructionism, have now joined negotiations aimed at bipartisan agreement.

It is a major advance. Only two weeks ago, reform was stalemated because of continuing Republican opposition to campaign spending limits, the same issue that brought death by filibuster in the last Congress.

What broke the impasse was the idea of "flexible" spending limits. But this innovation, suggested by a panel of six outside experts, cannot alone produce reform worthy of the name. That will take a strong comprehensive package, free of obvious loopholes, to lessen the influence of special-interest money and big campaign contributors. Fashioning a compromise will take bipartisan leadership in four areas.

Spending limits. The costs of television, direct mail and polling have sent campaign costs skyrocketing. The average cost of winning a Senate seat in 1988 was about \$4 million, double the 1982 figure. Having to raise that much forces candidates to spend endless hours fund raising, a grind that demeans the political process.

The advisory panel jointly chosen by Senator Mitchell and the minority leader, Robert Dole, offers an intriguing answer to this grind. Its proposal for "flexible" limits would establish overall spending limits. But at the same time it would exempt in-state gifts, presumably small contributions of, say, \$100 or less. If the overall cap is reasonable, of the

sort contained in the Senate Rules Committee bill, progress might finally be in sight.

Political action committees. The public is disgusted at the influence of special-interest political action committees in congressional campaigns. In 1988, Senate incumbents up for re-election averaged more than \$1 million each from PACs, an 18 percent increase in two years, and a quarter of their total campaign money. Had the Rules Committee bill been in effect in 1988, it would have cut PAC contributions to Senate candidates from \$49 million to \$16 million.

Alternative financing. Senator John Danforth, Republican of Missouri, offers a promising approach that could help bridge the gap between supporters and opponents of public financing. His idea is to provide an in-kind subsidy — free television time to general-election candidates for messages longer (and presumably more substantive) than the negative spots now fashionable. Providing direct matching funds, at least for small in-state contributions, deserves fresh consideration.

Sever money. Even if the other reforms are enacted, all can be undone unless this present loophole is shut tight. Contributors may now channel funds to state party accounts to evade federal limits. The Rules Committee bill would end the underground financing. Commendably, Mr. Mitchell has stood firm against Democratic pressures to weaken the ban. There is no room for fudging.

After years of deadlock, the sudden stirrings in the Senate are surely welcome. But there are daunting details still to be worked out. The true measure of senators' seriousness about curbing big money in campaigns awaits the small print.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Crying Over Spilt Oil

The American public is fed up with the oil industry's sloppiness. There are thousands of oil spills a year, many of them dribbles, a few disasters. Recently a barge exploded in the Arthur Kill waterway, which runs between Staten Island and New Jersey, sending 100,000 gallons of home heating oil into waters near the Frails Island bird sanctuary. It is the third time this year that spills have threatened the slowly returning wildlife.

One day, oil may become too precious to burn and will be reserved for making chemicals. In its place, environmentalists hope, cars will run on fuels like liquid hydrogen generated by the sun's energy. But until that distant dawn, the oil industry must daily transport billions of gallons of its toxic, flammable, vital product.

In one sense, it doesn't do too badly. Some accidents are inevitable, and the cost of a perfect safety record could be insupportable. Of the 16 billion gallons of oil products shipped through New York harbor last year, some 250,000 gallons leaked, which is less than two-thousandths of 1 percent. Though oil is highly toxic, its most poisonous ingredients are also highly volatile and can evaporate harmlessly away in a day or two. The damage from spills, though quite unacceptable, is sometimes less than feared, and in time nature may recover.

Maybe this helps explain why the industry has gone unchallenged for so long on its spill rate, which falls abysmally short of perfect. In New York State last year there were 10,000 spills. These arise from truck accidents, filling station leaks and other different causes. But their common denominator is that the industry has not put enough effort into reducing accidents.

Now that many waters are becoming somewhat freer of other pollutants, oil is all the less welcome. The Arthur Kill is not the world's most pristine waterway. But when New York and New Jersey recently began pouring less raw sewage through it, marsh life started to revive, and the crabs and mollusks caused long-absent egrets to return to Pralls Island. After this winter's deluge of oil spills, however, the birds may come back from Florida to find a poisoned habitat or depleted food supply.

In theory, oil spills should be deterred by the companies' legal liability for the consequences. The system clearly isn't working. In legislation inspired by the Valdez disaster, Congress has increased the penalties for negligence. Infuriated by the latest barrage of spills, the governors of New York and New Jersey are also determined to make the industry clean up its act. Higher standards or heavier fines lie ahead.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

East Germans in a Hurry

Chancellor (Helmut) Kohl must take the lion's share of the credit for the Alliance for Germany's remarkable triumph in the East German elections. This result was the best possible for Germany's friends in the West. It suggests that opinion polls suggesting strong support in the East for German neutrality were misleading; the chancellor's Social Democrat challenger, Oskar Lafontaine, should take heed of this sharp rebuke and break off his dalliance with neutrality.

[But Mr. Kohl] would be mistaken to allow the scale of his triumph to go to his head.

— The Times (London).

Those who always doubted that East and West Germans preferred to live in one country can now see what they did not want to believe: If it depends on the East Germans, unification cannot happen fast enough. To vote for the Alliance was to vote for unification now and against the transitional measures of the rejected Communist leadership.

— De Standard (Brussels).

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New Roles in Asia: Washington Looks Confused

By Jim Hoagland

BANGKOK — The Cold War's ending unfolds rapidly and boldly across Europe and creeps at a snail's pace in Asia. Reluctance and confusion mark efforts by Moscow and Washington to define new roles in the Pacific and on the Asian mainland. The superpowers have yet to find ways to "lock in" changes in their relationships in this region as they are doing in Europe.

This is one of two contrasts that strike a European-based American columnist visiting Asia. The other is the very different ways in which Japan and Germany are viewed by their neighbors and allies. Germany is shaking free from its World War II past. Japan remains in the dock, openly resented by its neighbors for wartime brutality and the economic success that followed defeat and American occupation.

Leaders such as Thailand's Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan and Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore feel that America has created a Frankenstein's monster in Japan. They push the notion that the United States has to maintain its large military presence in the region as a counterweight to Japan. Do not leave Southeast Asia alone with Japan, they say. We will be overrun economically.

That is welcome background music from the region for those pushing the faddish notion in Washington that Japan has replaced the Soviet Union as America's primary "enemy" abroad. But the idea of the United States "containing" Japan in Asia by a large military presence is unwelcome. It would turn history on its head.

Instead of turning Japan into an Asian Switzerland, as was originally proposed at the end of World War II, the United States decided it needed an industrial and military counterweight in Asia to the Soviet Union and Communist China. Japan was encouraged to rebuild its economy and a smaller army. The growth of Japan into an economic superpower that increasingly goes its own way is one of history's greatest unintended consequences.

The Bush administration gives more weight to the idea of Japan as an enemy than it admits publicly. The fear of Japan becoming dominant in China after the collapse of the Communist regime there appears to weigh heavily on President George Bush and may help explain his determination to keep the United States

engaged with Deng Xiaoping's repressive regime, no matter what.

Mr. Bush, however, could never acknowledge a U.S. mission of blocking Japan from gaining control over China's markets and production facilities. This is one of the reasons the administration cannot coherently explain its odious China policy to Congress or the public.

The administration also has not found a convincing public justification for its decision to make much smaller cuts in the U.S. military presence in Asia than in Europe. Overlaid in Europe, the administration's "status quo plus" strategy remains alive in the Pacific.

For Mikhail Gorbachev, the urgent political and budgetary problems that force his hand in Eastern Europe are largely absent in this region. The Soviet leader occasionally mentions the need for change and military reductions in Asia, and has begun a significant drawdown of Soviet forces from Cam Ranh Bay, but he does not consistently focus on these

ideas. In offering a 10 percent cut in manpower in the Pacific, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney is responding to Congress, not to Moscow.

Moreover, the arms control mechanisms that link Soviet and U.S. security objectives in the European theater do not exist in Asia. The U.S. Navy, probably the single most influential actor on U.S. policy toward the Pacific, continues to resist any form of naval arms control.

Seeking a rationale for the stand-pat strategy last month during a trip through Asia, Mr. Cheney sounded like the Great White Father promising to keep warring tribes apart. "If we were to withdraw our forward-deployed forces from the Asia-Pacific region, a vacuum would quickly develop," he said in Tokyo. "There almost surely would be a series of destabilizing regional arms races, an increase in regional tensions and possibly conflict."

"North Korea, Burma, Vietnam, Cambodia, China and perhaps others" are potential zones of conflict if

The Troops Should All Go Home

By Jenonne Walker

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration has a limited opportunity in Europe: It can radically reduce the American military burden while improving security by getting all Soviet forces out of Eastern Europe.

Instead, it has put forth a plan that would legitimize the continued presence of some Soviet occupation forces. The reason? To keep U.S. troops in Europe so that they are not quipped by the new security situation.

Soviet forces may all have to leave Eastern Europe, whatever the United States does. But that is no reason for inaction. While Mikhail Gorbachev still can deliver, we need to let the withdrawals into an agreement that will bind future Soviet leaders. The current strategy — finishing a modest treaty on conventional forces and then negotiating a new treaty with our allies and the East — is blowing a rare opportunity.

Rather than inch toward expanded troop levels, we should challenge Moscow to agree to the withdrawal of all U.S. and Soviet ground combat units on foreign soil in Europe.

If that were the goal, a few more might be to reduce both forces to equal levels at half the present U.S. strength. That would mean taking two U.S. divisions out of Western Europe and cutting Soviet divisions in Eastern Europe to two, from the beginning of 1989. This differs dramatically from President George Bush's proposal, which would reduce the number of troops or weapons in some but permit both sides to leave much the same fighting structure in place.

Three prime objections will be raised to this plan.

The first is that it would leave Europe defenseless if the Soviets change course. But if Soviet forces had to leave their way back across a redefined Eastern Europe, America surely would have ample time — and reason — to reinforce Western Europe.

The second objection is that it would cut in U.S. forces would undermine Europe's "stability." That is only a guise for distrusting the German. Reassuring everyone about a united Germany is a serious problem for the United States. Maintaining large forces in Germany when there is no external military threat, the way will come to be seen by Germans as occupiers than as defenders. That will not help stability.

The third objection will be equal American and Soviet strength. It is harder for U.S. to recross the Atlantic, the reason goes, than for Soviet tanks to go westward. But this criticism cannot be stored U.S. equipment. Europe while requiring Moscow take all its equipment home. America can support troops on the ground in Europe to run the storage sites, with appropriate advance notice, weapons could be used in emergencies by combat troops sent from the United States.

Another argument — that Soviet occupation forces should not be a "moral equivalent" of U.S. defense forces in Western Europe — is outdated. Communism is dead, exposed as a bankrupt ideology, a political system. One thing we do have to worry about is that the world won't notice the difference between communism and democracy.

The United States should still be involved in Europe's security, but appropriate role is to defend the air and air lanes (air power should remain in Europe) and keep ground forces in the United States. Those would reinforce front-line troops provided by the Europeans.

There is no perfect time to leave without alarming allies. Change always scares, especially change in formula that many credit with national survival.

But change is inevitable. It is highly unlikely that nearly 200,000 U.S. troops could remain in a neutral Germany, or that Americans would pay for them indefinitely in the sense of a credible threat. If America does not soon lay out its idea of a long-term military role in Europe, it is almost certain that the public will always see a change in formula that many credit with national survival.

The writer is a senior commentator with the BBC Far Eastern Service. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

... While Moscow Looks Interested

By Michael Williams

MOSCOW — A curious sight at Moscow's Sheremetyevo airport is the logo on luggage trolleys of the South Korean electronics company, Samsung. Outside the airport, the first large advertisement that a visitor sees is an indication of the Soviet Union's growing commercial ties with the newly industrialized countries of East Asia and its interest in how they manage their economies.

It was not so long ago that the newly industrialized Asian countries — South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore — were denounced by Moscow as aggressive capitalist economies and bastions of anti-communism. Today, influential Soviet think tanks such as the Institute of World Economy and International Relations are engaged in serious studies of how the Soviet Union can learn from the experience of those vibrant economies.

Last month, Nikolai Rykovsky became the first Soviet prime minister to visit Singapore. A delegation of Taiwanese journalists recently arrived in Moscow, only a few weeks

after Taiwan removed all restrictions on direct trade with the Soviet Union. This transformation in Soviet attitudes is all the more remarkable since Moscow has diplomatic relations with only one of those states, Singapore.

With Taiwan, Moscow is happy to have direct trade and welcomes indirect Taiwanese investment in the Soviet Union through companies registered in third countries, such as France and Australia. But that is as far as the relationship will go. Having achieved a rapprochement with China last year, the Soviet Union has no wish to alienate Beijing by fostering too close ties with either Taiwan or Hong Kong.

South Korea is another matter. Kim Young Sam arrived in Moscow on Monday. It is not his first visit, but this time he has come as a prominent figure of the governing party. Direct trade between the two countries increased from \$180 million in 1988 to nearly \$600 million last year.

Chung Ju Yung, chairman of South

Korea's Hyundai group, was in Moscow early this month on his fourth visit in 12 months. He has agreed in principle to take part in construction of a multibillion dollar petrochemical complex at Tobolsk, in western Siberia. Hyundai has agreed to establish a joint venture to develop natural gas at another Siberian site, near Yakutsk.

Moscow and Seoul have already exchanged trade offices, and direct flights between the capitals will start soon. South Korea is keen to establish diplomatic relations. This is a sensitive matter for the Soviet Union, which has a 1961 Treaty of Friendship and Alliance with North Korea, but Moscow appears increasingly anxious to distance itself from the hard-line Stalinist regime of Kim Il Song.

Opening diplomatic relations with South Korea would provide the Soviet Union with leverage over Japan in its efforts to improve bilateral relations. Experts in Moscow expect the Soviet Union and South Korea to establish diplomatic links within a year. A leading Moscow newspaper, New Times, suggested recently that the Soviet Union was ready to drop its traditional objection to South Korean membership in the United Nations.

Nobody Here Wants to Be President?

By Richard Reeves

WASHINGTON — The odds are that the 1992 nominee of the Democratic Party will be the next president of the United States. That being so, it seems odd that Jesse Jackson is the only Democrat running around the country preparing to run for the big one — and he more or less does it for a living.

First, the reasons why I think the next Democratic nominee will be someone other than Jesse Jackson in 1992, or 1996, the year depending on the shape of the economy in mid-1992, are these two: American politics is cyclical and the Republicans have held the White House now for the past 10 years; and losing a presidential race is practically a prerequisite for winning one.

So, even if things and George Bush both look great in mid-1992 and he goes on to win a second term, the loser will probably be the seasoned Democratic candidate in 1996 against Vice President Dan Quayle or some other first-timer. Winning isn't always everything, and the Democrats will have gained some critical name recognition. More important, he will have learned how to run and should have his big mistakes and embarrassments behind him.

Being president and running for president are both big games. You don't really know what it's like unless you do it. Remember Yehudi Menuhin's supposed answer when a young man walking on Broadway asked how to get to Carnegie Hall: "Practice, Practice."

Mr. Bush practiced in 1980 and won in 1988. Ronald Reagan practiced in 1968 and again in 1976 before winning in 1980. Richard Nixon practiced in 1960 and won in 1968. The only recent first-time winner was Jimmy Carter in 1976, and he was running against another first-timer, President Gerald Ford. It's a tough business, an endless se-

ries of small humiliations and provocations that most men have to discipline themselves to take — and that discipline takes practice.

Democrats in Washington are in despair about the apparent disinterest of any of their stars — Mario Cuomo, Bill Bradley or even Chuck Robb — to take on Mr. Bush. There is always Mr. Jackson, always, but

'No Democrats are out there knocking on doors in Iowa, because it wouldn't do them any good. The process changed in 1988.'

most Democrats here feel his time has come and gone. "Hill Democrats Worry Party's Inferiority Complex Is Permanent," said a recent Washington Post headline over a story emphasizing that no other Democrats are pining to run against this Republican president.

"The thing that scares me most is how we might be taking a pass on 1992," said Representative Dan Glickman, a Kansas Democrat. Another Democrat said: "There is no Democratic effort under way to take the presidency away from George Bush. This is stunning. This is the slowest start we've ever had in the modern era."

What does that mean?

"It means nothing," said a Democrat who has practiced running for president, House Majority Leader Richard Gephardt, in a conversation the day The Post story ran. "No

Democrats are out there knocking on doors in Iowa, because it wouldn't do them any good. The process changed in 1988. The lesson of '88 was that the Jimmy Carter playbook doesn't work anymore."

Mr. Gephardt should know. He played that dogged game in 1988, going from door to door to door in Iowa — and winning the state's nomination contest before his campaign collapsed on Super Tuesday, the day of 20 primary elections. He thinks he learned something from that practice.

If Mr. Gephardt has accurately seen the future of presidential campaign politics, it may be even drearier than the recent past.

"Paid television is the only thing that counts now at the beginning," he said. "Commercial, not news coverage and certainly not such things as organization, speeches, direct mail or position papers."

With clusters of primaries and several candidates, there are just too many events in too many places. People can't focus on news until there are only two or three candidates left."

So, as Mr. Gephardt sees it, men like Governor Cuomo and Senator Bradley, who are both up for re-election this year, are doing exactly what they should be doing if they want to begin running for president next year. "They're raising money for these races," he said, "but they could shift \$5 million or \$6 million of it over to a presidential campaign after they win back home."

So it is possible that the fact that no one is out there yet is an indication that presidential campaigns will look shorter. Begging for money to give television station owners may not be more dignified than knocking on doors and begging for votes, but it's quicker and quieter.

Universal Press Syndicate.

Soviet interest in South Korea and the other newly industrialized Asian states is not solely the result of their economic dynamism and importance in Asia and the Pacific, a region with which Moscow wants to develop much closer ties. Those countries are also seen as possible models for the Soviet Union as it gropes for alternatives to centrally planned socialism.

Soviet observers comment favorably on the attractive mix of government and market forces in several Asian economies. South Korea's combination of five-year plans, state intervention and market mechanisms is seen in Moscow as a viable option for the Soviet Union itself.

The writer is a senior commentator with the BBC Far Eastern Service. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: After Bismarck

BERLIN — The Kaiser has accepted Chancellor Bismarck's resignation and General Caprivi has been appointed his successor. In Vienna, the resignation of Prince Bismarck has caused a feeling of apprehension and insecurity. As long as the Iron Chancellor remained in power, Austrians felt confident that the much feared rapprochement between Germany and Russia could never take place. In Buda-Pesth, the news of the retirement is greeted with warm expressions of regret, and also with some apprehensions for the future. Meanwhile, there was great excitement in Paris over the news. Everybody was talking about it. Even the clocks stopped all over the metropolis. Some superstitious folk pretended to see an evil omen in this simple coincidence. Paris believes that by the resignation "the Triple Alliance has received a blow from which it will not recover, and that the breach between Russia and Germany will widen."

1915: U.K. Seizes Ship

LONDON — The Swedish steamship Goheland, laden with bacon and tinned food, has been brought into the custody of a British patrol. The vessel was seized under the British Reprisals Order for the blockade of the German coast and is the first case within the cruiser cordon. It was understood that the Goheland was destined for a German port. Meanwhile, despatches from Rome announce an acceleration of anti-preparation both by Italy and Austria. The most famous paintings in the collection are now on their way to Rome for immediate transport. Rome if war should be declared.

1940: Russian Literature

MOSCOW — Illiteracy among Asia's millions has been reduced 1 percent, according to government statistics. More than 40,000,000 were taught to read and write in two five-year plans.

OPINION

What Hold Does Baghdad Have on President Bush?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Saddam Hussein, widely feared as "the Butcher of Baghdad," declared a school holiday the other day to swell the crowds ordered to demonstrate in front of the British Embassy. The dictator took offense because the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher dared to denounce — as "an act of barbarism" — his hanging of a reporter for a London weekly, *The Observer*.

Mrs. Thatcher, who wanted him alive, would get the body, crowed the Iraqi propaganda minister, after the remains were turned over to the British Embassy.

The accredited journalist, Faraz Bazoofi, had heard reports of an explosion

read spokeswoman, Margaret Tutwiler, read. "We deplore Iraq's decision . . . But when asked what the government intended to do about it, she went into her usual flustered state: 'I did not think to ask . . .'"

A couple of questions we should ask: • What terrible secret was the journalist trying to uncover? Mr. Bush knows, from the same satellite observation that showed poison gas production at Libya's Rabta plant, that Mr. Hussein is producing poison gas at 10 different locations. Some of that gas was used in the Iranian war, some in killing thousands of Iraqi Kurds. Three months ago, Iraq launched a three-stage, 48-ton rocket, demonstrating its missile capability. Was the damaged plant producing gas, rockets or nuclear weapons?

• Why is Mr. Bush so eager to help the dictator of what has become the world's most dangerous state? When Congress identified Iraq as a terrorist nation to be denied U.S. favor, Mr. Bush invoked an exception enabling him to ignore this ruling "in the national interest."

That is why Iraq still gets loan guarantees from America on grain purchases. The Atlanta branch of Italy's Bank of Leavoro scandalously slipped \$3 billion in financing to Iraq, in a deal being laconically prosecuted by the U.S. Justice Department. Even after the scandal broke, and the agriculture secretary promised a Senate committee that no new loan guarantees would be issued without notification, Secretary Clayton Yeutter supplied an additional \$500 million guarantee.

When these fishy dealings were outlined in a column of mine, with wonderment at Mr. Bush's needless exposure of U.S. taxpayers, the Iraqi press counselor in Washington, Abdul Rahman Jamil, wrote to my editor to insist that U.S. aid was used for grain, not missiles, explaining: "It is not uncommon to expect delays of payments in financial arrangements."

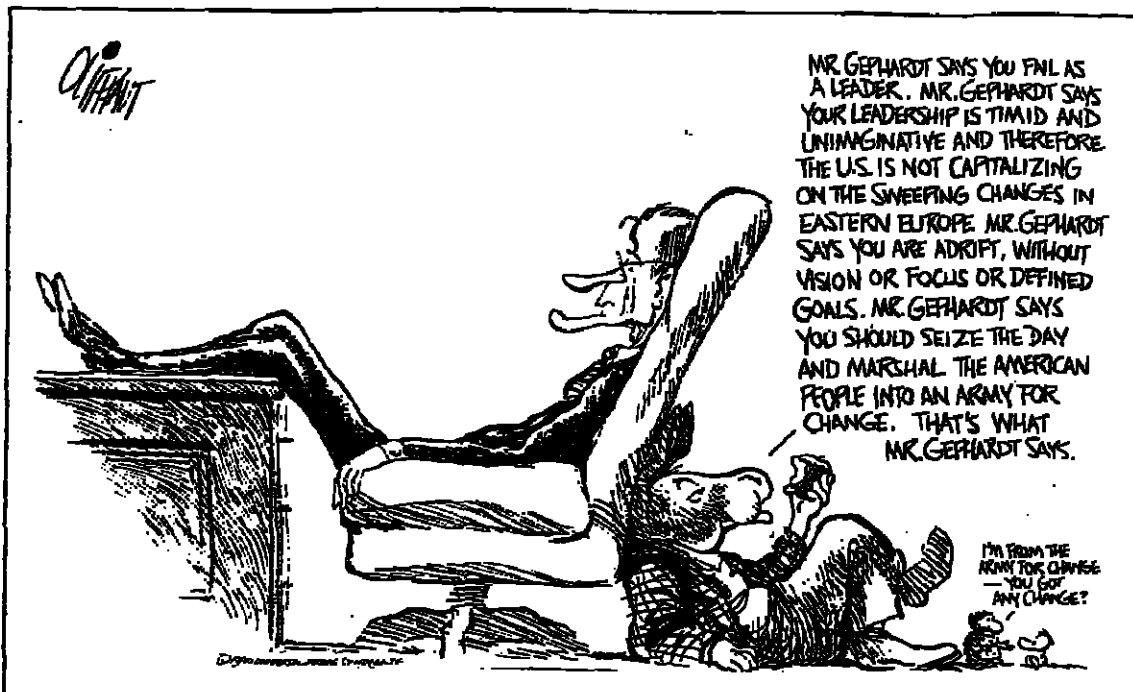
That tipped off future repayment problems. "Mr. Safire ought to be reminded," Mr. Jamil added, "that a little knowledge is dangerous, and he is using this knowledge dangerously."

A colleague cheerily passed this along with the message: "Hope you weren't planning a holiday in Baghdad." (I did not take Mr. Jamil's reminder to be intimidation, noting it only as a misquoting of Alexander Pope's "A little learning is a dangerous thing.")

So now they're hanging foreign journalists in Iraq and nobody in the Bush administration gives a damn. Mr. Bush ignores this state murder, allows the United States to become dependent on Arab oil while Mr. Hussein urges OPEC to raise prices, and keeps guaranteeing loans to the country that spends billions on mustard gas and missiles.

In what national interest? What hold does the Butcher of Baghdad have on the president of the United States?

The New York Times



MR. GEPHARDT SAYS YOU ARE AS A LEADER. MR. GEPHARDT SAYS YOUR LEADERSHIP IS TIMID AND UNIMAGINATIVE AND THEREFORE THE U.S. IS NOT CAPITALIZING ON THE SWEEPING CHANGES IN EASTERN EUROPE. MR. GEPHARDT SAYS YOU ARE ADROIT, WITHOUT VISION OR FOCUS OR DEFINED GOALS. MR. GEPHARDT SAYS YOU SHOULD SEIZE THE DAY AND MARSHAL THE AMERICAN PEOPLE INTO AN ARMY FOR CHANGE. THAT'S WHAT MR. GEPHARDT SAYS.

I'M FROM THE NEW YORK OFFICE. YOU GOT ANY CHANCE?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

New American Thinking?

Zbigniew Brzezinski's normative scenario for the establishment of a trans-European commonwealth (*Opinion*, March 8) makes such great sense that it should be embraced by all men of good will on both sides of the Atlantic.

Unfortunately, academics and politicians, as Chancellor Helmut Kohl's ambiguous position on the Oder-Neisse border demonstrated, do not necessarily follow the same agenda. Politicians, unlike statesmen, are more concerned with re-election than with doing the right thing for the welfare of their citizenry. The jury is still out on whether this time around mankind has learned from its past. There is no reason to believe yet that the aftermath of World War II has left so indelible a mark on the brains of our political representatives that they will not trade off their neurotic dreams of territorial conquest or ideological hegemony for our security and prosperity. Must we witness another war to finally learn that a trans-European confederation is the only right thing to do?

JEAN L. SCHERE
Westmount, Quebec

I am in total agreement with Russell Baker's view in his column "Brain-Dead America?" (*Observer*, March 19). Fossilized minds and an apparently total absence of fresh ideas in U.S. government may well be the ultimate tragedy of a tortured 20th century. For beginners, why could our leaders not at least try to ponder the following issues:

• Without prompt and efficient action, the return of Central Europe to Balkanization is almost inevitable. Since this tragedy was one of the direct causes of World War I and helped bring on World War II, can't needed aid to these countries be tied to a doctrine of human

rights for minorities and an enforced respect for boundaries?

• Except to give pointless satisfaction to hardened, outdated Cold Warriors, a breakup of the Soviet Union is to no one's advantage and to everyone's peril. Is it not possible to recognize this as a matter of American self-interest?

• Must the United States continue to support vicious little tinpot dictators who contribute nothing to American welfare and even less to their own people? Are there any advantages left in bringing economic chaos to the people of places like Nicaragua simply because one doesn't like the boss, or in murdering innocent civilians in Panama solely because a U.S. president wants a macho image?

• Could Washington not consider redirecting some of the costs of the defense burden to political ends, such as strategically placed economic aid — even to the Soviet Union, if it would help to prevent chaos? Must America continue to spend and prepare for a war in Central Europe that will never happen?

Leaders are supposed to rise to the challenge of the times in which they live. Where are the Trumans and Lincolns now? Somehow, George Bush and Dan Quayle don't quite fit the image.

ROBERT M. CARVEY
Hong Kong

AIDS Needs Advocacy

Regarding the report "AIDS Group Intimidates Researchers" (March 12):

The article on Act-Up presented an unjustly negative image of a group that has achieved significant gains in the fight against AIDS. The writer claims that the group's "threats" intimidated researchers. But in fact Act-Up's actions have resulted in scientists re-evaluating their thinking and often endorsing the group's positions. Recently, Dr. Antho-

ny Fauci, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and one of the discoverers of the AIDS virus, credited Act-Up with playing a constructive role. With AIDS having robbed 70,000 people of their lives in the United States alone, what is needed is more groups like this fighting hard to help people with AIDS.

KENNETH BIGG
Brussels

Search and Seizure

In the infamous Dred Scott decision, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that blacks were not citizens and therefore, under the constitution, had no rights in U.S. courts. It took the Civil War to overturn that affront to human dignity.

Recently, the court ruled that foreigners cannot stand up for their rights under the Fourth Amendment against unreasonable searches and seizures ("Court Upholds Warrantless U.S. Searches Abroad," March 1). This affront will cost the United States the respect of fair-minded people everywhere.

T. WADLEY
Hamburg

Is the Supreme Court saying that it is all right to break the law of another country in order to protect the interests of the United States? Or is it saying: "Don't get so upset. In practice, it applies only to non-U.S. citizens in foreign countries south of the border?"

NORIKO SAKURAI
Tokyo

One now wonders what action U.S. prosecutors would take if they came across foreign agents conducting illegal searches on American soil.

RONALD CZECHINIAK
Metz, France

Bettelheim: Luminous Life Relinquished in Mystery

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — In the first reports, his death seemed benign. Bruno Bettelheim had died at the age of 86 after a life rich with accomplishments. Who could ask for more?

The psychoanalyst had spent this century trying to understand and communicate the meaning in human life. He had wrested meaning out of his experience in a concentration camp, resurrected it out of the minds of the autistic children he worked with. Finally, in his later years

this decade, white men over 85 have the highest rates. Men of this age are 12 times more likely to commit suicide than women — but even these figures are surely low. Suicide is often unknown or hidden for shame, privacy or insurance.

More of us have come to reject what the psychiatrist and ethicist Willard Gaylin provocatively calls "the tyranny of survival." He says: "One can simply get to a point where the pain and grief of life is in excess of the joy and pride."

These were not strange thoughts to Bruno Bettelheim. In "Surviving," the Austrian-born Jew wrote eloquently about the challenge that a concentration camp posed to the will to live. "So intricately, so inextricably interwoven are death and life that when life seems to have lost all meaning, suicide seems the inescapable consequence."

He went on: "To have found meaning in life is thus the only certain antidote to the deliberate seeking of death. But at the same time in a strange dialectical way, it is death that endows life with deepest, most unique meaning."

I don't suggest that we adopt a casual, callous attitude toward suicide. Even among the old and infirm, suicide can be the result of reversible depression. I hope that we always need a good reason to accept this death. It is too easy to go from understanding suicide to subtly promoting it. This is your life: Love it or leave it.

But this elderly man of the mind chose his own death no more and no less than he chose his own life. As Dr. Gaylin weighed in: "He paid his dues. He tolerated suffering. He understood life and exercised his privilege to leave it."

This time, enough was enough.

The Boston Globe Newspaper Company

Above All a Humanist

ALL THAT Bettelheim wrote was touched with a grace of spirit and style that showed he had digested a rigorous system but had gone beyond it. Perhaps he was at his best in "The Uses of Enchantment," an influential and very original rehabilitation of fairy tales. It was in one way a reinterpretation of Grimm. But more, it was a passionate plea that we not starve children on bland "children's literature," that we readmit children, and ourselves, to the realms of love and death, fantasy and dreams, fear, initiation and destiny that are the province of the humanities. Even "simple" fairy tales were to be respected. Bettelheim believed, with Schopenhauer, that we must "treat a work of art like a great man: stand before it and wait patiently until it deigns to speak."

So Bruno Bettelheim stood patiently before life and literature, and neither spoke so deeply or truly to many others than they did to him. Like Freud, he was a better scientist for being a good humanist first.

— Columnist Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

Why is President Bush so eager to help the dictator of what has become the world's most dangerous state?

at a plant to the southwest of Iraq's capital. Reporters were denied permission to investigate; suspecting trouble at one of Iraq's poison gas or missile plants in that area, the reporter disguised himself and went anyway. He was caught, tried as a spy and promptly hanged.

Not all the people of the civilized world found the lynching repugnant. "Moderate" King Hussein of Jordan, no relation to Saddam, deplored "a concerted attack on Iraq for a long period of time without any reason to justify it."

Arab apologists are busily trying to besmear the victim: Mr. Bazoofi had a prison record in his early 20s, was stateless, confessed to spying under the always-gentle Iraqi interrogation, etc.

The PLO's Salah Khalaf broadcast support of Iraq's gleeful leader. Saddam Hussein sent no demonstrators to the U.S. Embassy for good reason: The Bush administration's reaction was of such studied indifference as to border on condoning the assassination.

President George Bush refused to join in the worldwide appeals for clemency. After the hanging, the president's spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said only: "We regret those [appeals] went unheeded. But we don't have a lot of details on the case itself."

At the State Department, the rip-'n-

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T O G E T H E R
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GERMANY: Socialists Balk

(Continued from Page 1)

cept the offer from Mr. de Maiziere's group. But the leaders of the Social Democrats, runners-up in the first of a forthcoming series of free elections in East Europe, urged grassroots members at a special congress to reject such a pact.

The Social Democratic leader, Ibrahim Böhm, told journalists that his party had to stand by its campaign promise not to join a government with either the outgoing Communists or the rightist German Social Union, a member of the alliance.

He said the Social Democrats would use their strength in parliament to influence the way East Berlin negotiated unity with Bonn.

Teams of negotiators from the two Germanys have been working for weeks on details of unification.

They have identified hundreds of areas requiring complex changes in laws, standards and ways of doing business. Everything from industrial measurements to postal codes to environmental standards must be compared and changed, one official said, a massive task that will occupy thousands of bureaucrats for some time.

Still, the West Germans were confident that the broad outlines of unification could be agreed to this year, with both Germanys passing laws agreeing to the mechanics of the union.

But first, Mr. de Maiziere said, East Germany needs to form a government that can muster the two-thirds vote by parliament that is needed to make constitutional changes.

The quick route to unity for which the Christian Democrats campaigned is based on Article 23 of the West German Constitution, which allows the five traditional states of East Germany to apply directly to Bonn for admission to West Germany. That can only happen through a two-thirds vote of parliament to recreate those traditional states, which were abolished by the Communist government.

The need for the two-thirds margin rather than a simple majority made it drive the Christian Democrats on Monday to seek support from the junior Social Democrats.

The parties were expected to bargain continue their negotiations through proposed this week.

Final official election results are expected on Friday, and political analysts expect the acting head of state, Manfred Gerlach, to convene sources parliament next week, Reuters reported from Berlin.

East Germany's 1974 constitution stipulates that the head of state must convene parliament within a month of polling.

The preparatory work for the new parliament is expected to begin on Friday.

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East Germany's Election Results

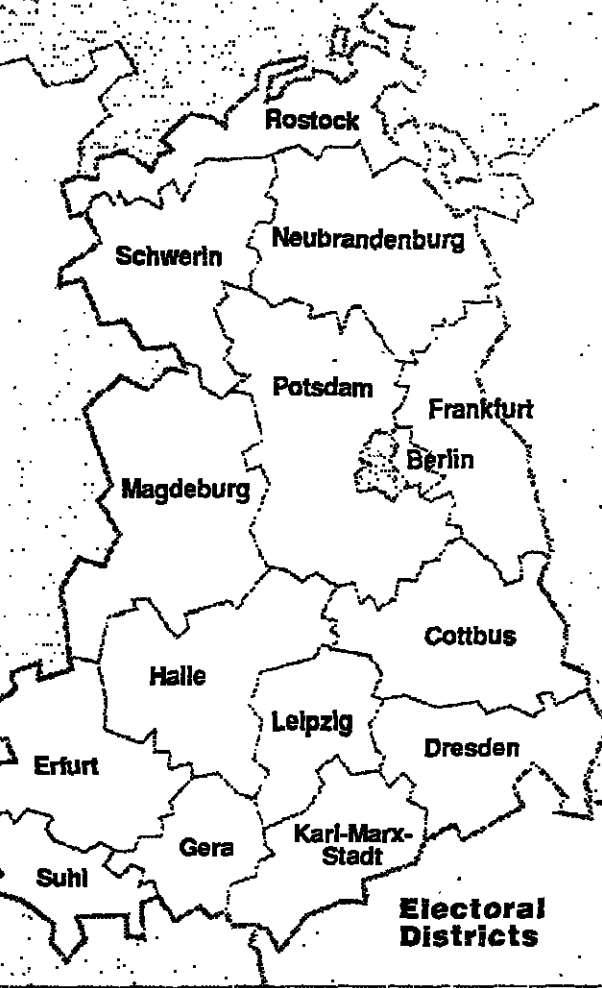
Final official results of Sunday's elections, with percentage of votes and number of seats in the new 400-member parliament.

Alliance for Germany
Christian Democrats 40.91 percent 164 seats
German Social Union 6.32 percent 25 seats
Democratic Awakening 0.92 percent 4 seats

Social Democrats
21.84 percent 87 seats
Party of Democratic Socialism
16.33 percent 65 seats
Alliance of Free Democrats
9.29 percent 37 seats

New Forum, Democracy Now, Initiative for Peace and Human Rights
2.90 percent 12 seats
Democratic Farmers Party
2.19 percent 9 seats
Green and Independent Women's Union
1.96 percent 8 seats

National Democratic Party
0.39 percent 2 seats
Democratic Women's Union
0.38 percent 1 seat
United Left
0.18 percent 1 seat
Alternative Youth List
0.13 percent 1 seat



VOTE: Moscow and Leningrad Vote the Party Out

(Continued from Page 1)

has passed a law repealing the party's power monopoly, leaving the opposition the formidable task of defining itself and building power bases in a country where campaign finances and the news media remain largely party-controlled.

The voting Sunday was for thousands of local and republican posts in the Russian Republic, Ukraine, and Byelorussia, where run-off votes were needed, and in the Baltic republics of Latvia and Estonia, where initial elections were held.

Among the most closely watched opposition campaigns was the one led by Boris N. Yeltsin, the former Politburo colleague of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who survived a party purge to become one of the best known and most popular insurgent leaders.

Mr. Yeltsin won a seat two weeks ago in the legislature of the Russian Republic — a first step toward his goal of winning majority endorsement there as president of the republic. This would be a prime showcase in which to further develop his anti-Gorbachev image.

Election results from Sunday's voting in the Russian Republic gave no firm indication of Mr. Yeltsin's chances, although opposition candidates were reported doing well in the parliamentary voting.

The opposition movements are fragmented in their identities, depending on local issues, but in general they favor pluralistic politics, free-market economic innovations and faster democratization.

The successful challengers included a sizable number of insurgents who are Communist Party members dedicated either to pluralizing the party at a crucial congress planned for July or leading its left wing in a breakaway movement to form the nucleus of a formal opposition party.

Dissident leaders generally expect the country to prove too unwieldy to have merely a single opposition party, and so expect the eventual formation of three or four.

Communists suffered some of their most stinging defeats in Leningrad, the second largest Soviet city, where dissidents grouped under an opposition umbrella called "Democratic Elections 90" took 54 percent of the city council seats and 80 percent of the city's seats in the Russian Republic's parliament.

The mayor of Leningrad, Vladimir Khodkov, survived on the city council only by arranging to run in a weakly contested outlying neighborhood.

In Minsk, the capital of Byelorussia, insurgents directly defeated key party leaders in council races.

Opposition leaders were concerned that Soviet voters, weary after a year of intensifying political debate and endless promises of renewal, might not turn out Sunday in sufficient numbers to meet the requirement of more than 50 percent for results to count.

In most cases, this proved wrong, although in Ulyanovsk, where Lenin was born, only 45 percent of the voters turned out, necessitating another run-off. In Moscow, the turnout averaged 60 percent.

The final results will not be known for some time, but the tide clearly further increased against the Communist establishment.

The mood registered by the voters will be underlined by opposition leaders as they move on to their next arena, the July congress of the Communist leadership.

Dissidents contend that this is the party's last chance to salvage any public respect by radically remodeling its rules and leadership.

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ECONOMY: Soviets Plan Shift

(Continued from Page 1)

feels he has the increased political security to institute changes necessary to tighten the money supply and put more goods in the shops — changes that will inevitably be painful in the short term for ordinary people.

Such a plan, according to Soviet officials, could include a devaluation of the ruble, heavier government borrowing to import consumer goods, wage controls, the abolition of some planning ministries and an end to price controls.

Government officials have argued previously that such measures would cause spiraling inflation, confusion and social unrest.

Interfax said that the economists who are preparing the new package had concluded that drastic measures taken recently in Poland were appropriate for the Soviet Union "at this moment when the time for milder reforms has been lost."

In recent weeks, delegations of Soviet economists have been visiting Warsaw to study the changes instituted there in January.

Poland's Solidarity government has moved to eliminate state subsidies, make the zloty convertible on international markets and end artificially low prices in order to create a real market price system and improve consumer supplies. But this "shock therapy" has caused increased inflation, unemployment and factory closings.

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ART: An International Search for Stolen Old Masters

(Continued from Page 1)

tion police spokesman, Jim Jordan. Several theories were aired in the local media Monday to explain the theft of works so widely known, and therefore difficult to dispose of. Reuters reported from Boston.

These included

Ivory Coast, the Region's Jewel, Now a Liability

By Jonathan C. Randal

Washington Post Service

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — Once the success story of West Africa, Ivory Coast is awash in debt, burdened by a bankrupt economy and governed by an octogenarian leader accused of corruption. Its citizens, long optimistic, fear that their country may collapse, and diplomats worry that much of the region could be hurt in the wreckage.

"The old man," as President Félix Houphouët-Boigny, 84, is called, is outwardly unperturbed by demonstrators who, for the first time in his half-century in politics, have accused him of corruption and demanded that he retire.

The president, who has ruled since independence from France in 1960, told French reporters last week that he would soon designate an heir apparent but did not say he would share power with him. Mr. Houphouët-Boigny has rejected protesters' calls to abolish his one-party presidential system.

In the early years of independence, Ivory Coast economically outdistanced its richer neighbors, Ghana and Guinea, producing diversified cash crops ranging from coffee and cocoa to cotton, rubber, bananas and other tropical fruits. Modest amounts of oil

were discovered. The country became the world's leading cocoa producer and the fourth-largest coffee exporter.

Millions of skilled and unskilled foreign workers — accounting for perhaps half the country's 11.8 million inhabitants — poured in to do farm work, drive taxis and run machines. Over the years, their remittances have kept other millions afloat back home in Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal, Guinea, Liberia, Ghana and beyond.

The prospect of the country's collapse, according to diplomats, economists and politicians, could set off a ripple effect with severely negative economic, social and political repercussions elsewhere.

In retrospect, danger signals were evident by the late 1970s. At that time giant state-dominated enterprises were founded, buoyed by high prices for coffee and cocoa, which accounted for more than half of the country's exports. The rolls of these companies were padded with extra workers, to provide more jobs and prevent unemployment.

On an optimistic evaluation of the economy, French and other Western banks lent Ivory Coast \$10 billion. Foreign debt now totals \$14.5 billion with arrears, since payments were stopped in 1987 because of steep

enduring plunges in world coffee and cocoa prices.

Mr. Houphouët-Boigny cut farmers' guaranteed government payments for their crops by 50 percent in October. For two years, however, he had ignored calls to make such "a brutal cut," as he called it last week, despite five years of overproduction.

Similarly, the president until last month refused the demands of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to cut the state budget by \$450 million to obtain fresh loans.

Bankers suggested that he had compounded the economic crisis with such delaying tactics. For the people, who are not used to hardship, the next three to five years are likely to be difficult, specialists say.

On Thursday, the government announced salary and benefit cuts of 8 percent to 17 percent for government workers earning more than \$350 a month; 25 percent for legislators, and 40 percent for cabinet ministers and presidents of state-owned companies. Private-sector workers will pay a "solidarity tax," 5 percent to 10 percent of their salaries.

"These measures have caused us much pain," Mr. Houphouët-Boigny said in a tele-

vised address, adding, "We cry with you in these sad and hard times."

"But if we do not take these measures, in four or five months," he said, "we will not be able to pay salaries."

Critics of the president and his policies have charged that official corruption has in part caused "these sad and hard times," and that a crackdown on such activity would reduce the sacrifice being asked of salaried workers.

Computer printouts of 80,000 tax dodgers are said to be circulating in Abidjan, the capital. Protesters have demanded that past and present government ministers return any ill-gotten gains, and Mr. Houphouët-Boigny has been the target of accusations. He is said to have spent \$150 million on a Roman Catholic basilica in his hometown of Yamoussoukro, and to be harboring a fortune in overseas banks.

Laurent Ntagbo, a university history researcher and dissident, insists that Ivory Coast, despite its past success, "is just another failed African country subject to nepotism and corruption shared with other one-party regimes."

"Only free, multiparty elections," he said, "will provide the new legitimacy the country needs to solve the crisis."



EVE OF INDEPENDENCE — A Namibian woman holding what will be her country's flag after independence is granted by South Africa at midnight Tuesday. March 21 was chosen as independence day for Africa's last colony to mark the 30th anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre in South Africa, in which security forces shot and killed 69 anti-apartheid protesters.



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For Liberia Leader, a Revolt That Won't Go Away

Washington Post Service

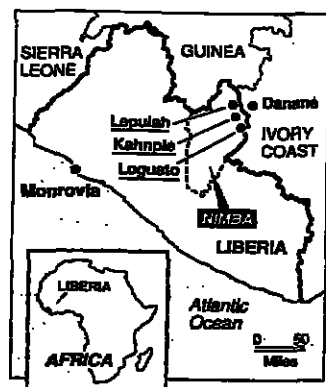
MONROVIA, Liberia — The army, which repressed a small invasion of political dissidents, has thereby ignited a burgeoning uprising that has become the greatest challenge to President Samuel K. Doe in his 10 years in power.

As recently as last week, ambushes in the country closed a strategic highway. This was the most telling indication yet that Mr. Doe, a former army master sergeant, is unable to crush a nearly three-month uprising in northeastern Nimba County, which borders Guinea and Ivory Coast.

A cross-section of Liberians suggested in interviews that the Nimba County disorders did not yet represent a direct threat to Mr. Doe. But the primitive resistance in Nimba — in which local tribes are fighting with shotguns and bows and arrows against the army's modern infantry weapons and artillery — has surprised Liberians accustomed to Mr. Doe's success in crushing plots.

Scarcely a year has gone by without a coup attempt since Mr. Doe and 16 other noncommissioned officers wrested power in a bloody 1980 putsch, ousting the elite of descendants of freed U.S. slaves who founded Liberia in 1822.

The current conflict erupted on Christmas Eve, when perhaps 100 men invaded Nimba County under the banner of the National Patriotic Front, led by a former Doe associate named Charles Taylor. The government said the force had been trained in Libya.



A smaller force succeeded in reaching Monrovia, the capital, only to be arrested. By Dec. 30, Mr. Doe said on nationwide radio and television that Nimba also was under his "complete control."

It looked like a rerun of a short-lived National Patriotic Front invasion of 1985, which had been led by a fellow noncommissioned officer of Mr. Doe's named Thomas Quiwonkpa. As the price for his treachery, Mr. Quiwonkpa's body was dismembered.

This time, Mr. Doe's army went on a rampage, according to accounts from Nimba County refugees among the 150,000 who sought refuge in Guinea and Ivory Coast. They told of indiscriminate executions, rape and pillage.

International relief organizations and rights groups charged that 500 civilians were killed in the early phases of the uprising. After these reports, Mr. Doe threatened

in late January to execute any soldiers caught killing civilians.

Rebels from Nimba's Gio and Mano tribes have continued to ambush Liberian troops near the Nimba town of Saclepea. Last week, the U.S. Embassy advised Americans over its radio network that fighting had closed the road from Gampula and Tapeta since Monday. The government has remained silent about both the ambushes and the highway closure.

The road passing through Nimba County, which is rich in agriculture, timber and minerals, is the only surface link between Monrovia and the southern third of the country. Its continued closure would be a serious blow to the ailing economy. If the resistance made further inroads and spread beyond Nimba, observers say, it is unclear whether the government could afford an extended war.

During the Reagan administration, Liberia received nearly \$500 million in U.S. aid, the highest amount per capita in sub-Saharan Africa. That has virtually ended, because of Liberia's failure to repay loans and congressional anger over rights violations.

As the conflict has continued, more than half of Nimba's residents have fled abroad or to other parts of Liberia. Liberian sources said Mr. Doe was worried that refugee camps abroad could serve as recruiting centers for the rebels.

With no government victory in sight, Nimba County remains under dusk-to-dawn curfew. Since

January, Mr. Doe has recruited as many as 2,000 troops to flesh out his army of 5,000 and to form a force to pacify the county. But he does not have enough equipment, weapons, ammunition, food or money to provide them with serious training, observers said.

Although reliable information is scanty, observers in Monrovia suggested that the rebellion was virtually leaderless and was no longer directed by the remnants of Mr. Taylor's initial invasion force.

In any case, Mr. Taylor does not inspire great confidence among Liberians. Many remember his dismissal as chief of procurement on embezzlement charges in 1984. He jumped bail in the United States, where he was facing extradition.

Rather, the uprising apparently stems from outrage at army repression. Those Nimba residents who did not flee seem to have decided to fight back.

Mr. Doe, mopping his brow in a meeting last week with Nimba residents at the Monrovia city hall, indirectly admitted as much, saying that his soldiers were no longer fighting Mr. Taylor's rebels but "little disgruntled elements" among the population.

But he reacted angrily when a Nimba woman said army excesses had provoked the refugee flight. Another woman, the wife of Brigadier General David Kimes, who took part in the coup that brought Mr. Doe to power, said loudly that her husband had been arrested by soldiers in Nimba and had not been seen since.

Such outspokenness is rare, for Liberians have learned to fear the Doe government.

Twelve days after the rebellion began, Robert Phillips, a 46-year-old descendant of a former Liberian president and himself briefly active in politics in the early 1980s, was found dead in his home, with head and hands severed.

No official inquiry has been opened, which has prompted rumors that an official death squad carried out the assassination as a warning to Mr. Doe's opponents.

Rumors abound in Monrovia that troops buried alive as many as 125 children under the age of 7. The children were said to have been picked up in Nimba and trucked to the capital after their parents were killed or had fled to safety.

Rights activists abroad — and many Liberians — complained when it was revealed that two U.S. military advisers accompanied Liberian troops in Nimba in January. Washington argued that their presence helped reduce rights violations, but critics suggested that the United States was motivated by interest in allegations that Mr. Taylor was involved with Libya.

— JONATHAN C. RANDAL

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REGISTRATION INFORMATION

The fee for the conference is £295.00 + VAT. This includes lunch, a cocktail reception and post conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance and will be returned less a £50.00 administration charge for any cancellation received in writing on or before March 20. We regret that there can be no refund should you cancel after March 20. Subscribers can be made at any time.

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The conference will be held at the Hyatt Carlton Tower, Cadogan Place, London SW1. Tel: (44 1) 235 5411; Fax: (44 1) 245 6570. The hotel is holding a limited number of rooms at preferential rates. To make your room reservation, please contact Michelle Ager in the Reservations Department no later than March 12.

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59 Officers Said Slain in Soviet Union

The report, published by the respected Jane's Information Group, said that the murders appeared "to be part of the current move of antipathy felt toward the armed forces, particularly among younger age groups in ethnic regions."

In 1988 two officers were murdered, and in 1987 just one, said the newsletter, *Jane's Soviet High Command*. The latest killings coincide with the increased use of troops to quell ethnic unrest in outlying Soviet republics.

Few of the cases have been solved, the newsletter said, adding that Soviet authorities were disturbed that local law enforcement agencies were "either incapable of or not interested in carrying out any program line of investigation."

It cited the case of Lieutenant Igor Kholostyakov, stabbed 14 times while returning to his unit one night.

"In the case of Lieutenant Khodostyakov," it said, "the police official arrived to 'survey the scene,' while his dog promptly fell asleep. That was nine months ago; since then nothing further has been done to bring the murderer to justice."

The report said that a special section had been set up in the top military prosecutor's office to work with local police. (AP, Reuters)

ASSESSMENT

This is the heart of Europe — the sick heart of Europe, its people call

Below these mountains, in a broad belt from Leipzig in East Germany to Krakow in southern Poland and across northern Czechoslovakia, lie most of Eastern Europe's heavy industries.

stands beside them, spewing smoke heavy with sulfur and soot as they drive steel and chemical works, and heat homes.

In the rush to compete with the West, the three countries have stocked these plants with millions of

The hunt for cheap energy has come back to haunt the planners: The brown coal smoke and other noxious emissions have wreaked havoc on buildings, penetrated

As post-Communist Eastern Europe takes stock of the impact of callous industrial practices, at least a dozen cities in this grimy belt could lay claim to the title of being Europe's most polluted place.

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At least a dozen cities

Poland, East Germany could lay claim to the Europe's most pollute

With prevailing winds blowing to the east, Czechoslovaks blame East Germans for half their pollution and Poles blame both neigh-

A trip along the crest of the Erz mountains, at the Czechoslovak border with East Germany, and over the Riesen and Sudeten moun-

In village after village, foresters in Poland and Czechoslovakia said they had warned of the widespread deaths of trees for almost 20 years.

A thick brown haze hung over much of northern Czechoslovakia.

in the grime belt of

and Czechoslovakia
title of being
place.

Usti spews carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide, sulfur and heavy metals from chemical, glass and cooking plants.

Jaroslav Jirle, who heads Usti's modest Research Institute for Forestry and Game Management, took visitors through the region's once-

He pointed, for mile after mile, to withered beeches, to the thinned crowns of silver firs, to stunted oaks and ragged spruces. Conifers, exposed all year round, after most, said the forester. Trees that survived came in large

...that survived grew to less than a quarter of their healthy size and died early instead of living a

With the trees gone, birds of prey have disappeared, triggering a plague of mountain mice. The large mice chew up seedlings.

In dense forests, the snow once melted slowly and trickled into creeks and rivers. Now, on barren sites and in baldier forests, it melts

Experts from Hungary at the Prague meeting reported the least damage, with 75 percent of its for-

East Germany reported the loss of more than 50,000 hectares of woodlands as well as some damage

Acid rain has killed as much forest in Poland as in East Germany. Czechoslovakia, Europe's worst case, reportedly has lost more than 2,000 hectares. The Czech Academy of Science

ays that the famous forests of
North Bohemia are more than 80
percent damaged.

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heavy smog blanketing Leipzig, East Germany, at one end of the Central European pollution belt

March 19th, 1990

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Ferré Scores A Clear Hit For Dior

Chanel Collection Seems Parody of Coco's Style

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Dior has gotten better and Chanel has peaked — reversing their positions of a year ago when Gianfranco Ferré debuted in Paris.

Then Ferré was in the shadow of Christian Dior, while now he is being himself and sending out strong tailoring that offers a clear-cut image for the house.

At about the same time, Karl Lagerfeld threw off the last vestiges of Coco Chanel. His collection

Italian way with sporty fur as when the mink lining of a parka blended with the camel clothes.

Ferré does not have Lagerfeld's bouncy design energy or Christian Lacroix's creative imagination. The only variations in the tailoring, which was basically slim-line, was in fabric or mood, so that a velvet collar heralded a riding theme. That brought in striped jockey shirts and jodhpur pants, which were cheery and commercial.

Ferré's dresses do not work well, nor does his decoration when fur bands hips or thighs below exotic embroideries, although there were some classy Falberg-inspired lattice embroideries.

The evening is taking steps toward modern life: Sweeping taffeta skirts quickly came off to reveal the slim-line pants. Ferré's full-sleeved white blouses, which closed the show, are his signature. But Dior has to face the fact that it has a classical designer and not a romantic one, and that he is never going to make flirty evening wear.

The second week of the Paris shows, traditionally devoted to the ready-to-wear lines of couture houses, used to be sedate and lady-like. Now all the designers are giving their clothes a top-spin.

Jean-Louis Scherrer sent an ethnic wind blowing through his show, first in the brightly patterned jacquard knits under some of the few long coats around; then as wild Mexican prints that were fun for hooded duffels and parkas. The rest was familiar tailoring in fabrics from flannel to brocade. Laetitia Scherrer, the animal-loving daughter and house muse, ought to save the overworked animal prints from another trip down the runway.

Hanae Mori, who currently has an exhibition in Paris, sent out a perky collection. Skirts swung way above the knee, fur hoods snuggled faces and the line was shown with low pumps that made it look fresh. The tailoring was also fitted to the body line, with cunning bias-seaming in both skirts and in peplum jackets.

Although there were no fashion surprises, fabrics brought a new richness in tweeds with a sparkle, on classic blazers in rainbow stripes of hot color and on dresses in a printed panne velvet of autumn leaves.

Accessories included a gilded chain with a butterfly that is Hanae Mori's symbol.

Sonia Rykiel, who opens a big store on the Left bank Tuesday, showed her signature knits in camel and brought in colorful sportswear — long quilted parkas and jogging suits, shown with shiny metallic colored shoes. At night things got too hot, with breasts bobbing out of crêpe cardigan jackets and gaudy brocades.

Katharine Hamnett had a sports-track mind. All that came out were the body suit, brief stretch skirts, hooded sweatshirts, anoraks and parkas of current youth style. She tried to conceal her lack of ideas by having the models gyrate about. Maybe she can't get enough of sexy fashion, but we did.

PARIS FASHION

Monday, with its quilted parkas, Chanel-bag hat, French-baguette or biker purses and sky high hemlines seemed to parody Chanel style. Not to put too fine a point on it, the line is looking vulgar.

But there were pluses and minuses in both collections. Lagerfeld's clothes have a youthful exuberance and he understands the throw-on luxury of a tweed cardigan jacket and the way to break up the bourgeois jacket and skirt into a shapely jacket over A-line pleats. A red baby doll Chanel dress and a stretch velvet tunic curving up sharply at the front were trying too hard for youth. While simple cashmere knits in pale camel, pearl gray and peach tied nonchalantly round the body and shown with tennis shoes, had class and style.

"It has to be stimulating," Lagerfeld said after the show, for which he had cradle-snatched the youngest models in town. The silhouette was girly — the jackets cut from a small shoulder, gently flaring, and long tunics loose over short pleated skirts. Decoration included Tirolean flower braids, which were pretty in pink on pale blue.

THE shocks were evening dresses with Chanel chain-mail down the front. Lagerfeld said that they were inspired by "Mittel European" literature, but on the runway they looked like the bride of Dracula. In contrast, the chain-edged skirt seems will sell like crazy. In among it all were perfectly lovely clothes: a black chiffon slip striped with black satin; black lace cardigans over wispy mousseline dresses; a finale of black and white satin dresses with the new A-line skirt. Those did not have the punch of Chanel's white jackets from last season, for which clients are killing in the stores, but they proved that there is still fashion life for the best of Chanel.

Dior was a grown-up collection with the focus on the pants suits that Ferré does so well. They came out in a very bright beginning of all-red outfits — coats swinging over slim skirts and narrow legs. With the current craze for leggings, Ferré's pants, which were once singing their own tune, now look good.

The designer also has a sense of modern luxury in his calm colorings — camel or gray — and a lush



Ferré's glove-soft sportswear (top), slim-line suit (right) for Dior; Lagerfeld's chain mail for evening, and bold suits.

STYLE MAKERS

All that Glitters
EMILIO PUCCI RETURNS

PARIS — Paloma Picasso was lunching at the Ritz Sunday in skinny Capri pants and the swirling patterned shirt that Emilio Pucci made famous in the 1950s. "I bought six of them when I was in Florence," she said. "And on Thursday I'm going back for more."

Among the fashion crowd, in town for the ready-to-wear shows, everything is coming up Pucci. Splattered patterns stand out against the pervasive black clothes of the audience in the show tents. Scarves, each with the scribbled signature "Emilio," are knotted around the necks of people who have found them in flea markets, or rifled their mothers' closets.

Count Emilio Pucci set up in business in 1948. His bold prints on thick silk defined a glamorous new look in resort wear that was part of the espresso-bar Italian glamour in the postwar period.

Pucci, now 75, with his aristocratic background and Latin charm, mingled with the jet set, as fashion's New Rich were then called. His "Emilio" logo was the first to be identified on the outside of the garment and was the precursor of all the later designer labels.

Now Pucci's children, Laudomia and Alessandro, are helping their father and looking at his early work with fresh eyes. "I have been working with my father for five years," said Laudomia, who caused a sensation at the Chanel show Monday in her Pucci leggings. "We are trying to get back to the roots of his creativity."

Fashion groupies have acute antennae. Since the '60s prints have been banished to the broad backs of Miami matrons and treated with the scorn reserved for powder-blue polyester leisure suits. But after a decade of dark clothes, a dash of pattern is fashion's paprika.

Carlyne Cerf of American Vogue started wearing the big splashy shirts years ago: "I first wore Pucci in Saint-Tropez when I was 17, stealing it from my mother. I love Pucci because it's so feminine and sexy."

The fashion underground has been getting up steam for Pucci. Two years ago whacky British designer Katharine Hamnett came



Paloma Picasso in Pucci.

out to take her applause wearing a wildly-patterned Pucci body suit. Last season, Christian Lacroix caused a sensation by making a couture hand-painted and embroidered body suit.

"The very first fashion drawings I did when I was 12 or 13 were competing with Pucci," said Lacroix, whose heady mixes have brought print back to current fashion.

Pucci, then, is very hot. And Alessandro Pucci is only delighted to find the fashion crowd searching for old stock and begging to see the archives of 40 years of print design, all stored in the family palazzo beside the Duomo in Florence.

There is a bit of a fashion irony here. All over Paris, fashion houses from Dior through Lanvin and Balmain have brought in new designers and are investing millions to pump up the action. Yet here are fashion's heavy hitters going crazy for Emilio Pucci after all these years.

The image is reinflating all on its own, via one of those natural rhythms that are what fashion is really all about — a neat lesson for financial entrepreneurs who think they can simply buy into the magic that creates true designer style.

"We are," chime Alessandro and Laudomia Pucci, "a family business. And we are not for sale."

Suzy Menkes

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INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

Dutch Bourse Penalizes Fast-Footed Stock Broker

By Ronald van de Krol
Special to the Herald Tribune

AMSTERDAM — In a daring challenge to the staid pace of change on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, a maverick Dutch stockbroker has tried to speed up events single-handedly by offering to execute buy or sell orders on the Amsterdam bourse at cut-rate prices.

The plans, unveiled last week by Boeken Discount Brokers, were an obvious violation of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange's own timetable, which calls for minimum commission fees to be abolished on July 1 as part of a wider, gradual liberalization of Dutch financial markets.

Moving within hours to impose its heaviest form of punishment, the venerable Amsterdam exchange quickly suspended the firm, saying that its move could bring disorder to the stock market. Boeken has vowed to go to court to seek reinstatement.

Thijs Korver, the company's senior partner, denied that his plans would have brought disorder to the market, saying that the firm would have paid the same commissions to the "bookman" firms — Amsterdam's market specialists — and to the stock exchange that are required under present rules. "The only difference would be that the commissions paid by the client are lower," he said.

Although Boeken's move was dismissed by some as a publicity stunt, it is also regarded as a forerunner of the heightened competition that is bound to hit the floor of the Amsterdam exchange when minimum commissions are formally abolished in July.

Boeken, an 112-year-old firm which until recently was named P. Boeken Jr., had announced Wednesday afternoon that on Thursday it would launch a no-frills service aimed at investors who know what shares they want to buy or sell and don't need or want to consult a broker for advice. Mr. Korver said the firm's suspension meant a postponement, not an end, to its plans for discount brokerage.

The Amsterdam exchange, which claims to be the oldest in the world with a history stretching back to the early 1600s, has been undergoing a "rolling big bang" since 1986, when new kinds of financial instruments were allowed and foreign banks were given greater freedom.

THE PACE PICKED UP in 1989 with the launching of a 23-point plan to make Amsterdam a premier European financial center. A basic aim is to lower transaction costs in Amsterdam in order to woo back stock and bond trading from London. For example, the bourse transaction tax is scheduled to disappear on July 1, coinciding with the planned abolition of minimum commissions.

Jan Steinhilber, a former director of the Dutch central bank and the man in charge of getting the Amsterdam plan into operation, said the Boeken affair showed that the Dutch market was responding to the call for innovation and competition. He said that "the whole campaign to make Amsterdam a major financial center is aimed at breaking through set patterns of behavior to get market players to come up with better products and services."

Although Dutch banks and stockbrokers have yet to unveil the fee structure they will use after July 1, rates charged to small investors are widely expected to be left unchanged or even to show a small rise, as these transactions are barely profitable for market intermediaries at the moment.

Under Boeken's discount brokerage plan, investors with 10,000 guilders (\$2,565) to spend per transaction would have paid less in commissions than if they had gone to a full-service brokerage charging the bourse's minimum. The savings would have risen to about 60 percent on transactions worth 70,000 guilders each.

Generally, wealthy private investors and medium-sized institutional investors stand to gain the most from the disappearance of minimum commissions. Little will change for large institutional investors, who have already been allowed to buy and sell shares and bonds on a net basis in Amsterdam since 1986.

Greater competition is coming to the Amsterdam bourse.

East Germany's Choice: A Strong Mark

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The surprising show of strength for the conservative Alliance for Germany in East Germany's elections on Sunday is being seen largely as a vote for a strong currency, the one carrot which the conservatives promised to deliver more quickly than anyone else.

"The citizens of East Germany were voting for monetary union," said Klaus-Dieter Schmidt, an economist with the Kiel Institute of World Economics. "They want real money to begin rebuilding their economy and to buy things in the West."

While the opposition Social Democrats in both East and West Germany have also supported a more or less gradual monetary union, their conservative counterparts had made rapid monetary union a cornerstone of their platform.

Markets generally had favorable reactions to the election result. In European trading, the Deutsche mark jumped to 1.6785 against the dollar, up nearly two pence from Friday's close of 1.6744.

Frankfurt's 30-share DAX stock index closed 17.08 points higher at 1,906.77, but fell back from the

day's high of 1,931.08 as early euphoria waned. The German bond market, meanwhile, ended lower as investors continued to speculate on the potential impact of the rapid changes taking place.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl probably gave the East German counterpart of his Christian Democratic Party a major boost last Tuesday when he appeared at a pre-election rally in Cottbus and promised small savers a conversion rate of one East German mark for one West German mark.

"Mr. Kohl's reference to a one-to-one rate for small savers no doubt helped the election result," said Giles Keating, chief economist at Credit Suisse First Boston in London.

Several politicians had been talking about monetary union by early summer, no doubt aware that many East German citizens — and voters — were hoping to have Deutsche marks in their pockets in time for their summer vacations.

Such talk is sounding more realistic in the wake of the strong conservative showing in the election. Elmar Pieroth, a West German conservative political figure who may be appointed as East Germany's economics minister, said in an interview with Reuters on Monday

that monetary union could be introduced as early as the end of June.

In the meantime, concrete progress toward monetary union rests in the hands of a commission of East and West German experts which must meet three times before the elections but has not yet set a date for its next session.

Although little is known of the internal workings of the commission, it seems probable that the new government in East Germany is likely to appoint a new delegation which will be as eager for monetary union as the West German members who were appointed by Mr. Kohl's government.

"The commission will be dominated by Christian Democratic people in both East and West Germany so that it will be very much what Mr. Kohl wants," said Brendan Brown, economist with Mitsubishi Finance International in London.

While the basic policy thrust may be clear, however, the commission will be faced with some daunting logistical problems.

Perhaps the greatest single challenge is to decide on the rate of conversion between the fragile East mark and the powerful West mark. Mr. Kohl did not commit himself in Cottbus to a conversion rate

of one-to-one for the entire currency, allowing the possibility that some East German funds may be temporarily frozen or channeled into certain investment vehicles or converted at another rate.

Economists usually estimate that about 160 billion East marks is held in savings accounts while about 17 billion East marks are in circulation.

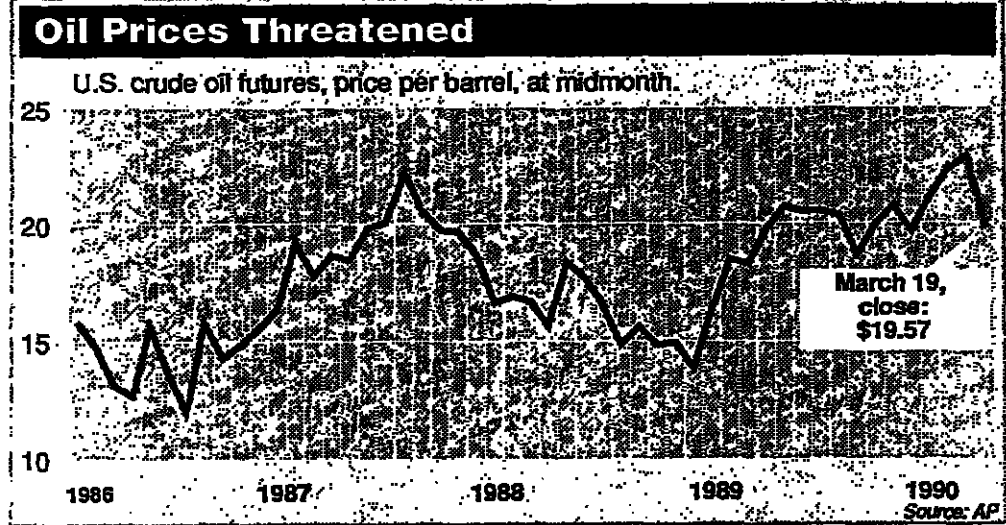
Once a conversion scheme is established, the commission must work out a strategy to transform the East German banking system from an instrument of the state to a market instrument.

"The question is whether banks are able to work soon as they do in the West in terms of providing private credits and vehicles with many different levels of return," said Mr. Schmidt of the Kiel Institute.

In addition to the need to adopt much of West German banking law, analysts said that it may take some time for East Germans to reacquaint themselves with Western banking practices.

The commission will also have to deal with the thorny problem of the identity of the East German central bank.

"It could well be no more than a branch of the Bundesbank in a few months," said Mr. Schmidt.



Oil Price in the U.S. Slips Below \$20

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — World oil prices slumped on Monday, pressured by slowing demand, warm weather, technical factors and recent OPEC developments.

Crude oil and gasoline were hit the hardest as sellers went on a binge at the opening, analysts said.

On the New York Mercantile Exchange, the near-month contract for West Texas Intermediate, the key grade of U.S. crude oil, fell below the \$20 mark for the first time in several weeks. April crude closed at \$19.57 a 42-gallon (184-liter) barrel, down 50 cents from Friday.

Earlier in London, North Sea Brent oil fell to \$17.93 a barrel from \$18.33.

"There are a lot of factors affecting prices right now, including the selling trend last week due to high stocks and low demand and crude oil breaking through technical levels," said Peter Bentele, energy broker and analyst with Elders Futures Inc.

"The fact that OPEC didn't do anything was another factor, but I wouldn't put it at the top of the list."

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' monitoring committee concluded a weekend meeting on Saturday after reviewing current market conditions in

advance of the full OPEC ministerial conference in May.

The oil ministers adjourned without making any firm commitment to cut production, which currently exceeds demand, despite predictions of a further erosion in consumption during the second quarter due mainly to seasonal factors.

The two leading quota-breakers, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, made no public pledge to reduce their output.

Comments by at least one OPEC minister that quotas were no longer needed left some traders jittery, analysts said. (AP, Reuters, UPI)

Kobe Joins TI Venture For Chips

By David Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — In the latest and one of the biggest American-Japanese alliances in microelectronics, the most successful United States semiconductor maker in Japan, Texas Instruments Inc., said Monday it planned to form a joint venture with Kobe Steel Ltd. to make advanced logic chips for the Japanese market.

Under the alliance, the two companies will build a \$350 million chip factory in Japan, which is to begin operations in 1992. The deal gives Texas Instruments a badly needed way to expand capacity in Japan, and it gives Kobe Steel its first wedge into the production of logic chips and other complex electronic devices — though as a captive supplier to Texas Instruments.

The arrangement appeared to underscore the new reality for American chipmakers seeking access to the Japanese market: Finding a local partner may be the only way to assure success here.

Under the terms of the deal, Kobe Steel will own a majority of the joint venture and pay for a majority of the cost of building the plant.

Texas Instruments will contribute technology and make some financial contribution to the venture, though executives said they had made unspecified arrangements to "protect American technology."

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Rather than merely joining lending groups managed by others, he said, "the Japanese banks are increasingly developing a direct-lending ability."

As Japanese banks push for more business, real estate experts are wondering if the Japanese can avoid the losses incurred by some savings and loan associations that reached for the profits of construction lending but ended up making too many bad loans.

The near-term outlook for real estate is not positive," the Real Estate Research Corp. said in the 1990 edition of Emerging Trends in Real Estate.

Japan Banks Set the Pace in U.S. Property Loans

By Michael Quint
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. banks, dismayed by shrinking profit margins and loan losses from a glut of unoccupied buildings, are becoming more cautious about financing new office buildings in the United States.

At the same time Japanese financiers and other foreign banks are making a strong push to expand their role in U.S. real estate.

Citibank on Friday announced a revamping of its real estate business to cut back on lending for large projects and concentrate on related fee-producing services.

U.S. bankers say they can often earn more from specialized transactions such as interest rate swaps than from direct loans.

As the largest bank in the country, with the largest portfolio of real estate loans, Citibank has not avoided the losses from bad real estate loans that have hit many American banks over the last 18 months.

In its annual report, Citibank said it expects the level of bad loans that are not currently paying interest to continue rising in 1990.

Already well known in real estate circles as purveyors of prestigious office buildings, from Rockefeller Center in New York to the Arco Plaza in Los Angeles, Japanese bankers say they see an opportunity to expand their business and are busy hiring American experts in construction lending.

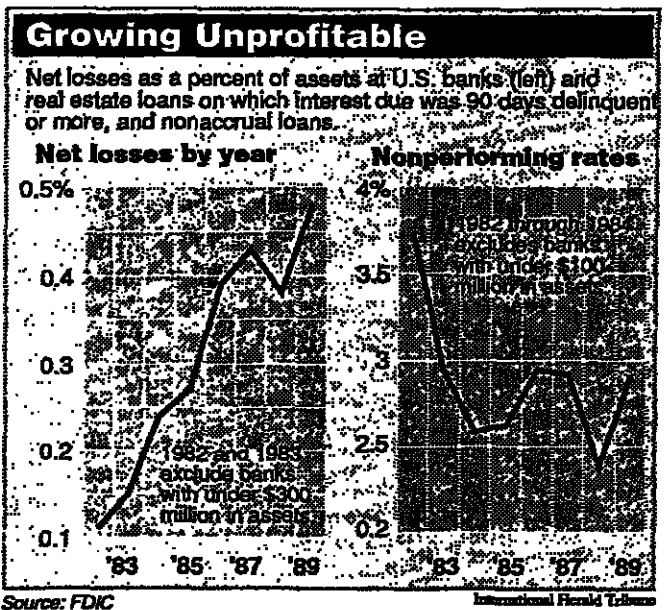
Included among the new projects they are financing are buildings in Jersey City, New Jersey, for Merrill Lynch & Co.; an office tower next to New York City's Carnegie Hall; and the Park Hyatt Hotel in Santa Monica, California.

"There is a real war going on for market share of first-class construction projects between foreign and domestic banks," said David Schumacher, a real estate analyst at Salomon Brothers Inc.

American banks facing the stiffer competition from Japanese and other foreign banks say they are handicapped by fear of criticism from federal bank regulators.

Banks around the country have pulled back from real estate lending until they know more about the new standards and there are more signs of stability in real estate prices.

Tougher new standards by federal bank examiners do not apply to



branches of Japanese and other foreign banks, greatly improving their ability to attract business.

Robert F. Upton, a vice president at the New York branch of Mitsubishi Bank, said that the contraction of the savings and loan industry was also favoring expansion by Japanese banks.

Haruhiko Watanabe, vice president at the New York branch of Fuji Bank, said that the Japanese bank could remain active in real estate financing during the slump

because it was a conservative lender during the building boom of the 1980s and avoided the losses now hurting many U.S. banks.

As Japanese banks gained experience, Mr. Watanabe said, they have received many loan requests from developers who were attracted by the lower interest rates available from Japanese banks.

Henry Elghayoury, owner of Rockrose Development Corp., developer of a 60-story office building next to Carnegie Hall on 57th

CURRENCY RATES

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 1000
Australian dollar	1.08	108.00	1080.00
British pound	1.62	162.00	1620.00
Canadian dollar	1.05	105.00	1050.00
Deutsche mark	1.68	168.00	1680.00
French franc	6.55	655.00	6550.00
Italian lira	2036	203600	2036000
Japanese yen	136	13600	136000
Netherlands guilder	3.60	360.00	3600.00
Swiss franc	1.48	148.00	1480.00
West German mark	1.68	168.00	1680.00

INTEREST RATES

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 1000
Australian dollar	1.08	108.00	1080.00
British pound	1.62	162.00	1620.00
Canadian dollar	1.05	105.00	1050.00
Deutsche mark	1.68	168.00	1680.00
French franc	6.55	655.00	6550.00
Italian lira	2036	203600	2036000
Japanese yen	136	13600	136000
Netherlands guilder	3.60	360.00	3600.00
Swiss franc	1.48	148.00	1480.00
West German mark	1.68	168.00	1680.00

Key Money Rates

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 1000
Australian dollar	1.08	108.00	1080.00
British pound	1.62	162.00	1620.00
Canadian dollar	1.05	105.00	1050.00
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Netherlands guilder	3.60	360.00	3600.00
Swiss franc	1.48	148.00	1480.00
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Asian Dollar Deposits

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 1000
Australian dollar	1.08	108.00	1080.00
British pound	1.62	162.00	1620.00
Canadian dollar	1.05	105.00	1050.00
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Swiss franc	1.48	148.00	1480.00
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U.S. Money Market Funds

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 1000
Australian dollar	1.08	108.00	1080.00
British pound	1.62	162.00	1620.00
Canadian dollar	1.05	105.00	1050.00
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Netherlands guilder	3.60	360.00	3600.00
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GOLD

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 1000
Australian dollar	1.08	108.00	1080.00
British pound	1.62	162.00	1620.00
Canadian dollar	1.05	105.00	1050.00
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Icahn Gains Support For Plan to Split USX

By Jonathan P. Hicks
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Carl C. Icahn's proposal that USX Corp. sell most or all of its steel holdings is apparently gaining some support among the company's institutional investors.

Those backing the plan say it will help increase the value of the giant steel and energy company.

"The idea of this proposal is to enhance shareholder value and, as such, I think it makes sense," said David P. Handler Jr., vice president of Alliance Capital Management, which owns nearly 2 million USX shares. "I think USX is worth more split in two than it is as a single entity."

USX and Mr. Icahn, the investor who is its largest shareholder, with a 13.3 percent stake, agreed two weeks ago to give shareholders a nonbinding vote on the plan to incorporate the steel business and divest it. USX has said it opposes the plan.

USX, based in Pittsburgh, has 255.8 million shares outstanding, of which 46 percent are owned by institutional investors. Since comments from USX management and Mr. Icahn have not yet been filed with the government, many institutional investors said it was too early to come to firm decisions on the proposal, to be voted on May 7.

But many said they were leaning toward the proposed spin-off of the steel business because it would force the company to take bold initiatives to increase the value of the stock. "What the Icahn plan does, more than anything, is to stir the way to stimulate management and to keep them on their toes," said Martin D. Suss, head of M.D. Suss Investment Services Inc., which owns 647,000 shares of USX.

Formerly known as United States Steel, USX operates the largest steel business in North America. But USX has generated more than half its revenue from energy since its 1982 purchase of Marathon Oil. Last year, it announced a restructuring under which it would repurchase shares and sell energy reserves of its Texas Oil & Gas unit.

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three major unions and leading shareholder. UAL's board is scheduled to hold a regular board meeting on Thursday.

Consolidator's unit Condor Partners L.P., through which the UAL moves are being made, expects its proxy documents to clear the Securities and Exchange Commission in about 10 days, according to Keith Gollust, a principal in Condor.

Mr. Gollust also said that Condor would, through the proxy solicitation, nominate a slate of 15 members to replace the board, with 11 chosen by Condor and four by UAL's unions.

Salzgitter Expects Net To Match 1989 Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — Salzgitter AG said on Monday that its consolidated net profit almost quadrupled in the year ended Sept. 30 to a record 340 million Deutsche marks (\$200.1 million), and added that it expects earnings for the current year to match or exceed that figure.

The steel and engineering group, which was acquired by the commodities group Preussag AG on Oct. 1, posted a year-on-year profit of 90 million DM. Turnover rose 10 percent in the 1989 financial year to 10.8 billion DM.

The results were largely due to a strong performance in the steel sector, where subsidiary Peine-Salzgitter had a profit of 187 million DM. The management board chairman, Ernst Pieper, told a news conference that although profits in the steel division probably would not reach last year's 215 million DM this year, he expected other divisions to show better results.

Blue Arrow PLC, the British employment agency, also reported its earnings Monday. Blue Arrow said that its pretax profit for the three months ended Jan. 31 fell 17.6 percent to £8.12 million (\$13.1 million) as interest charges rose sharply.

The year-on-year figure included an extraordinary gain of £1.83 million.

The company added that pretax profit at its U.S. subsidiary, Manpower Inc., had risen 13.6 percent in the quarter to £13.6 million.

Blue Arrow, which plans to restructure in the United States and to change its name to Manpower, has been trying to put a scandal surrounding a failed rights issue behind it. In November, 11 persons were charged with conspiracy to defraud in connection with the \$1.3 billion issue, which was aimed at funding Blue Arrow's takeover of Manpower.

IMI PLC, the engineering and metal-refining group which also re-

ported its earnings on Monday, said that despite a clouded outlook for the British and U.S. economies, it was confident of further gains this year. IMI pointed out that it gets half of its sales outside of Britain.

IMI said that pretax profit jumped 15.9 percent last year to £125.3 million, adding that profit margins had risen to 12 percent from 5 percent over the past decade. The company said that growth came in all areas of its business, despite a weaker demand in the second half.

Nobel Industries AB, the Swedish arms and chemicals maker, said that its profit after net financial items had jumped 32 percent last year to 1.24 billion kronor (\$201.6 million) from 924 million kronor a year earlier. The company proposed a dividend of 4 kronor, up from 3.25 kronor.

Nobel, whose sales increased only 3.5 percent to 22.09 billion kronor, also said that it was proposing a bonus issue of one new share for each existing share. The company said it would transfer 1.13 billion kronor of its reserves to the share capital to fund the bonus issue, but gave no further details.

Investment AB Carac, a diversified Swedish concern, said that its 1989 profit after net financial items increased 16 percent to 363 million kronor from 313 million kronor.

Sales increased 15.9 percent to 7.3 billion kronor from 6.3 billion. Roussel Uclaf SA, the French pharmaceutical group which markets an abortion pill, said that its net profit jumped nearly 40 percent to 664 million French francs (\$115.7 million).

Sales increased 16.8 percent to 12.37 billion francs at Roussel Uclaf, which is 54.5 percent owned by Germany's Hoechst AG and 35 percent owned by the French state.

Mercedes Sets Joint Project With Porsche

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STUTTGART — West Germany's most prestigious automakers, Mercedes-Benz AG and Porsche AG, signed a cooperation agreement here on Monday on developing a new Mercedes sports car, Porsche announced.

The agreement, the details of which were not revealed, calls for Porsche to supply body and motor parts for a Mercedes-Benz model to be built at the end of the year. Production will begin at two to three cars a day this autumn and is to be limited to 10 cars a day, the spokesman said.

According to the Die Welt newspaper, the vehicle in question is a Mercedes 300 equipped with a V8 five-liter engine currently used on the Mercedes 500. It has been partially developed by Porsche's engineering center in Weissach. (AFP, Reuters)

Australian Threat to Musical Deal

Holmes à Court Stake Puts Lloyd Webber Plan at Risk

The Associated Press

LONDON — Really Useful Group on Monday confirmed that Robert Holmes à Court, the Australian investor, had bought a 4.18 percent stake in the entertainment company, threatening the plan of Andrew Lloyd Webber, the British composer, to take it private.

The stake was acquired last week by Mr. Holmes à Court's investment vehicle, Heytesbury (U.K.) Ltd., Really Useful said.

Mr. Lloyd Webber is offering £77.4 million (\$125.7 million), or 233 pence a share, for Really Useful. He has said he wants to buy back the company in order to be free to switch his attention from musicals to movies without worrying about the company's stock price.

The shares were trading at 240 pence on London's Stock Exchange on Monday, up a penny from Friday's close.

If Mr. Holmes à Court acquires more than 5 percent of Really Useful, Mr. Webber's plan would be blocked because, under British law,

the composer can force remaining shareholders to sell their shares to him only if he gains control of more than 95 percent of the company.

Mr. Lloyd Webber controls 82.5 of Really Useful, according to his investment firm, Salomon Brothers International Ltd.

Among the shareholders accepting the composer's offer was British publisher Robert Maxwell, who held a 14.4 percent stake.

Mr. Holmes à Court also controls Stoll Moss Theaters Ltd., a company that operates theaters.

He is using the Really Useful stake as a bargaining chip to get a good deal on theater assets and copyright fees for Mr. Lloyd Webber's musicals, which include "Cats" and "The Phantom of the Opera," said a source close to Mr. Lloyd Webber.

Tate in Bid Talks

Tate & Lyle PLC said Monday it was in talks with Berisford International PLC about making a bid for Berisford, Reuters reported.

Tate said the talks are at a pre-

liminary stage and may or may not lead to a definite proposal. Any bid would depend on Tate being satisfied about the value and status of Berisford's non-sugar interests.

Berisford, facing losses on its New York property business, said earlier this month it was holding discussions that might lead to an offer for the company. It said its New York property operations had been a "considerable disappointment" and it had decided to provide £48.9 million (\$79.5 million) against losses.

Berisford, which owns the sugar-beet producer British Sugar PLC, had group pretax profit of £107.3 million for the year ended Sept. 30. Ephraim Margulies stepped down as chairman and a director of Berisford 10 days ago. He was replaced by Peter Jacobs, a Berisford director since 1986.

Fernuzi Finanziaria S.p.A. of Italy and the French sugar producer Générale Sucrerie and Sucrerie Union SA have said they are not interested in bidding for Berisford.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt Commerzbank	London F.T. 100 Index	Paris C.A.C. 40
2400	2450	2100
2300	2350	2000
2200	2250	1900
2100	2150	1800
2000	2050	1700
1900	1950	1600
1800	1850	1500
1700	1750	1400
1600	1650	1300
1500	1550	1200
1400	1450	1100
1300	1350	1000
1200	1250	900
1100	1150	800
1000	1050	700
900	950	600
800	850	500
700	750	400
600	650	300
500	550	200
400	450	100
300	350	0
200	250	0
100	150	0
0	0	0

Source: AFP

Block of Bouygues Shares Sold in Capital Reshuffle

Reuters

PARIS — Société Générale de Belgique sold a 6 percent stake in French construction group Bouygues SA on the Paris Bourse Monday.

The 927,000 share block was sold for 600 French francs (\$104.5) a share, or 556 million francs, according to traders.

Société Générale de Belgique still owns 4.8 percent of Bouygues.

A Bouygues spokesman said the transaction corresponded to "a friendly reshuffle among important shareholders."

Bouygues ended 6 francs down at 590. Dealers accepted that the move was probably an internal capital reshuffle.

In another development, new shares in state-owned insurer Union des Assurances de Paris fell to close at 613 francs, a 12-franc discount to the offer price.

A UAP spokesman said the issue's 4.4 billion franc domestic tranche, which closed on Thursday, had been fully subscribed but that there had been no surplus demand.

Textiles Unit Is Spun Off By Courtaulds

Agence France Presse

LONDON — The division of Courtaulds PLC, the British chemicals and textiles group, into two companies took effect Monday with the listing of Courtaulds Textiles on the London Stock Exchange.

Shares in Courtaulds Textiles were introduced at 250 pence (\$4.06), giving the new company a capitalization of £251 million. Courtaulds ordinary shares fell 67 pence to 318 in early trading.

Courtaulds Textiles had an operating profit of £51.6 million last year on revenue of £988 million.

Courtaulds Coatings, a subsidiary of Courtaulds PLC, said that it would set up a venture with Chinese paint and shipbuilding concerns to make marine and offshore coatings.

It will hold 51 percent of International Paint of Shanghai Ltd. The Chinese partners are Shanghai Kai Lin Paint Manufacturing Co., China Ocean Shipping Co. and China Shipbuilding Equipment & Material Co.

BP Plans Reorganization With Job Cuts

Reuters

LONDON — British Petroleum Co. announced Monday a sweeping reorganization aimed at streamlining its head-office operations, which will involve the loss of 1,150 jobs.

BP said that some staff were being redeployed within the company and others would take early retirement, but there would be about 900 jobs lost, mostly in the information and administration divisions.

The company's latest move follows a major restructuring last September of its BP Exploration division, which involved the loss of 1,700 jobs worldwide.

BP also is currently moving its head office to smaller premises in London's financial district.

A BP spokesman said that the company expected an annual savings of \$500 million once its organizational overhaul and strategic refocusing was complete.

"As we enter the 1990s we expect the pace of change in global business to quicken," BP's chairman, Robert Horton, said.

"As evidence you have only to look at the growing importance of environmental issues for all of us, the changing demands of consumers and at the extraordinarily rapid political changes in many parts of the world."

"Corporations which achieve the greatest success will be those which

are prepared and able to respond rapidly, flexibly and imaginatively," he added.

With around 124,000 employees, BP is the No. 3 Western oil multinational after Exxon Corp. of the United States and the Anglo-Dutch Royal Dutch/Shell Group.

Also yesterday, Shell U.K. Ltd., a subsidiary of Royal Dutch/Shell, reported that its profit after taxes rose 27 percent in 1989 to £363 million (\$584.4 million) from £285 million. Net sales rose 7 percent to £5.03 billion from £4.70 billion.

The profit gain came despite a 29 percent fall in North Sea oil production to an average 245,000 barrels per day, the company said.

Shell said this output drop was the main factor behind a \$45 million fall in profits from the upstream sector to £195 million.

The fall in production reflected the closure from last April of Shell's offshore platform Cormorant Alpha and Brent Charlie.

All four North Sea Brent oil platforms will shut down at some stage in 1990, primarily for installation of new above-surface valves, Chris Fay, managing director of Shell U.K. Exploration & Production Ltd., said.

He nonetheless anticipated that average Shell U.K. oil production overall would be slightly higher in 1990 than 1989.

NYSE Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month Low High Div Yld PE Ratio High Low P.A.P. Change

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Answers

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SPORTS

Baseball's Owners and Players Sign Labor Accord

Opening Day Set for April 9 As Threat to Season Ends

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A 32-day delay in preseason training, the second-longest work stoppage in major-league baseball history, ended at 6 a.m. Monday morning when owners and players signed a new four-year collective bargaining agreement.

Fay Vincent, the baseball commissioner, said that the regular season would start April 9, a week later than scheduled. It is only the second time that opening day has been postponed.

Players, whom team owners had locked out of training camps a month ago, were to report as early as Monday, with formal workouts beginning Tuesday. Exhibition games are scheduled to begin March 26.

All teams are now set for 158 games, though Vincent said he hoped that each will play the usual 162.

"We are hopeful these games can be made up," Vincent said. "And we expect there will be considerable effort made to avoid having the asterisk next to the season."

The American League president, Bobby Brown, said, "There is obviously concern because of the shortened spring training. Obviously, we would like it longer. We realize all of the pitchers and players might

not be in as good a shape as they might be, but we're confident that by April 9 we'll have a pretty good product."

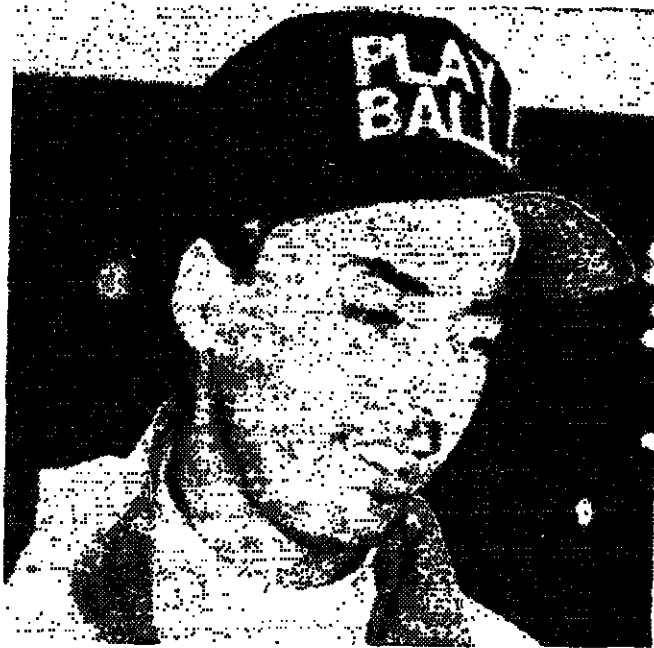
Because of the abbreviated spring training, the players' union said that it would ask the Scoring Rules Committee to waive for the month of April the requirement that starting pitchers throw five innings in order to gain a victory.

Already, 323 of 410 exhibition games have been canceled, and the states of Florida and Arizona have suffered considerable economic loss. It was estimated that a total cancellation of spring training would have cost Florida about \$300 million and Arizona \$100 million in anticipated revenues.

The labor agreement was reached at the end of a third straight day of negotiations, and it ended a dispute that had lasted four months and often seemed bitter enough to threaten cancellation of the season.

Sunday's session in Vincent's New York office was the 34th face-to-face meeting between the sides. "This is very pleasant task to announce this agreement," Vincent said afterward. "I'm delighted at this day. It's been a long process, a difficult process. But we have an agreement."

"We're relieved," said Bud Selig,



Montreal infielder Tom Foley wearing his emotions at a New York press conference, just before catching a flight to training camp.

owner of the Milwaukee Brewers and chairman of the owners' Player Relations Committee. "We'll sleep well tonight for the first time in a long while."

Donald Fehr, the players' union chief, said, "It has been a long process and often a tortuous one. The task now is to heal the wounds of the past."

The terms of the agreement include the following:

- Seventeen percent of the players who have two to three years of service will be eligible for salary arbitration. The players qualify through seniority, and must have spent at least 86 days on the roster in the previous season. The owners had insisted that players have at least three years of service before becoming eligible, but the players had sought a two-year minimum.
- A \$100,000 minimum salary would be established for major leaguers, up from \$68,000.
- The owners would pay an annual \$55 million contribution to the players' pension and benefits fund, up from \$34 million.
- Team rosters would stay at 24 players this season but go up to 25 players, the level sought by the union, in 1991.

The deal also means that baseball will announce plans within 90 days to expand the National League to two new cities.

Representative Jim Bunning, a former player who is a Republican congressman from Kentucky, says the National League may have already made up its mind about where the next two expansion teams will go.

"I think they've made a commitment, and this is purely conjecture on my part, to Denver and probably to Phoenix," Bunning said last month.

Other cities making a pitch for a baseball team include Orlando and St. Petersburg, Florida; Buffalo, New York; Indianapolis; Nashville, Tennessee; and Washington, D.C.

Either side can reopen the negotiations in three years.

Baseball fans ranging from children to President George Bush had urged the two sides to come to terms and salvage the baseball season, but the first glimmer of an agreement did not come until Friday.

Salary arbitration had been the sticking point through most of the negotiations. The system, in which a player who has not reached contract terms with his club can demand a professional arbitrator to choose between his salary request and the club's offer, originated in 1973 labor negotiations.

Initially, players with two to six years of major league service were eligible. First-year players had to reach agreement with the team that drafted them; players with more than six years became free agents, able to sell their services to the team offering the highest salary.

Eligibility for salary arbitration changed from two years to three in labor negotiations in 1985. The players claimed that they gave up the year to answer the owners' claims of financial problems. Those problems never developed, but the owners refused to give the year back.

On Friday, the owners made a

new proposal that brought the two sides extremely close on the two other major issues of minimum salary and contribution to the players' pension plan. On Saturday, the owners' labor negotiator, Chuck O'Connor, began exploring with Fehr a position on which the owners previously had not budged: the granting of arbitration eligibility to some players in the two-to-three-year group.

Ten days earlier, the players had proposed that 50 percent of the group be eligible.

At the end Sunday, the union proposed that 25 percent of players in the two-to-three-year group be eligible, and the owners countered with 10 percent. Then it moved to players asking for 20 percent and the owners offering 12 percent.

As a result of the agreement, both sides estimated that about 14 additional players will be eligible for arbitration, including some of the game's best young players — Mark Grace of the Chicago Cubs, Todd Burns of the Oakland Athletics, and Ken Caminiti of the Houston Astros.

Owners feel that arbitration has contributed to a dramatic escalation of players' salaries. The difference between those eligible for arbitration and those not eligible is sharp. Two-to-three-year players will earn about \$229,535 per year in 1990, but players eligible for arbitration for the first time will earn about \$497,401.

Whether all regular-season games will be played depends on the CBS-TV network. Baseball would like to add the games at the end of the season and push back the postseason by a few days, but the network holds broadcast rights and must approve the move.

Baseball's deputy commissioner, Stephen Greenberg, said CBS was asked about the problem and indicated it might be willing and able to accommodate the shift.

The labor negotiations began in November with the owners attempting to force a revenue sharing system on the players. They said it was necessary because, though revenues were hitting record highs, trouble was on the horizon.

The players refused to consider the plan, and Vincent persuaded the owners to take it off the table on Feb. 13. Then, when the owners finally offered to retain most of the status quo, it was the players who held out for the salary arbitration rollback.

The 32-day lockout was the seventh work stoppage in baseball his-

The Crack of a Bat

By Dick Roraback

Away on this side of the ocean
When the cheaters are hitting of green
And the first of the safe commands
Are moving outside for a fine
And the sound of spring beats a bolero
As Paros sheds her coat and her hat
The sound that is missed more than any
Is the sound of the crack of a bat.

There's an animal kind of a feeling
There's a stirring down at Vincennes Zoo
And the kid down the hall's getting restless
Taking stairs like a young kangaroo
Now the dandy of a young kangaroo
And the conclave sunning her cat
But the heart's with the Cubs and the Tigers
And the sound of the crack of a bat.

In the park on the corner run schoolboys
With a couple of cartons for props
Kicking goals d la Fontaine or Kapa
While a lot of chicks for caps
"Good for us," "No it's not," "You're a liar,"
Then the classical shrieks of a spat
But it's not like a rhubarb or home plate
Or the sound of the crack of a bat.

Here the stadia thrill to the scrumdowns
And the soccer fans flock to the games
And the chic punt the nags out at Longchamp
Where the women are dimes and not dimes
But it's different at Forbes and at Griffith
The homes of the Buc and the Nat
Where the holding and peanut share laurels
With the sound of the crack of a bat.

No, a Yank can't describe to a Frenchman
The rasp of an umpire's call
The continuing charms of statistics
Changing history with each strike and ball
Nor the self-conscious jog of the stuffer
Rounding third with the tip of his hat
Nor the half-smothered grace of a hook slide
Nor the sound of the crack of a bat.

Now, the golfer is buffing his niblick
And the tennis buff's tightening his strings
And the fisherman's flexing his flyrod
Like a thousand and one other springs
Oh, the sports on both sides of the ocean
Have a great deal in common, at that
But the thing that's not HERE
Is the sound of the crack of a bat.

Dick Roraback is a former Sports Editor of the Herald Tribune. His springtime elegy has appeared in this space since the 1960s.

15. The strategy was "designed to produce an agreement before season started," he said. "I designed to prevent the union of the season, all the way through. It put pressure on parties to get something done."

16. Milwaukee's Selig defended the owners' decision to lock players out of spring training camps on Feb.

Cheers From Somnolent Camps in Florida

By Michael Martinez

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida — Bucky Dent, asleep in his hotel room in Tampa, Florida, when he got the news Sunday, was a mix of relief and restraint over the end of baseball's lockout.

"I'm glad it's over with," the Yankee manager said, somewhat sleepily. "Now we can get down and do the work we've got to do."

The camps can officially be opened on Tuesday. "We've got to be patient in bringing the guys back," he said. "We have to stay with the program. We still have to do the program and bring the guys along slowly."

Most of them, however, were ready to go as soon as they heard the announcement of a settlement.

After the long layoff, Bob Geren, the Yankee catcher, made it clear the time at home had not been easy.

"It's been a lot of ups and downs," he said. "One way or the other, the next week things had to start out. It was an emotional roller-coaster. But the last couple of days, with a lot of positive things coming out, made us get excited around here."

Others saluted the news of the end of the labor confrontation.

"It's great news," Boston Manager Joe Morgan said from Winter Haven, Florida. "We're all in the same boat and now we'll get the troops ready. I don't think it will take long to get everybody into shape. The big thing will be to make sure nobody gets hurt. But I don't recall anyone getting hurt after the long layoff in 1981."

"I'm happy to see," Tom Grube, the Texas Rangers' vice president, said from Port Charlotte, Florida. "I'm happy the players are going to be here. The last week or 10 days, this thing has gotten very boring. I don't think it's been positive for players, for management or for baseball."

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

JAN Timman blundered in the opening of Game 1 of the final world championship candidates' match and lost to Anatoly Karpov on March 8 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. After Games 2 and 3 were drawn, the score was Karpov 2 and Timman 1. Timman, of the Netherlands, and Karpov, a former champion from the Soviet Union, are playing for a prize of just over \$124,000 and the right to challenge the current champion, Gary Kasparov, of the Soviet Union, next fall.

Losing the first game, as Timman did, is hardly an auspicious start, but it is too early to say that he is doomed. Since the Flohr-Zaitsev defense to the Ruy Lopez, 9-Bb7, is a favorite of Karpov—he likes its combination of solidity and flexibility—Timman had to be expecting it. There was also a strong possibility that Karpov would open the game and look for tactical counterplay with 13...d4 and Np4 15 Bb1 16 Ra4 17 Ra3 Ra6, which he had played to a draw against his countryman Vassily Ivanchuk in the 1989 Linares International Tournament.

Ivanchuk had proceeded with 18 Nh2 g6 19 f4 and Karpov had struck back sharply with 19...d5! 20 e5 Ne4, defying White to seize a pawn (he refused) by 21 Ne4 de 22 Be4 Bc2 23 Re4 and face the pressure from 23...c5.

If Timman's 18 Nb4? was supposed to be an improvement, Karpov quashed it immediately with 18...Ne4!, causing the Dutchman to take 25 minutes for his next move. After 19 Ne4 (19 Be4 d5 20 Bd5? Re1 21 Qe1 Qd5 would give Black great

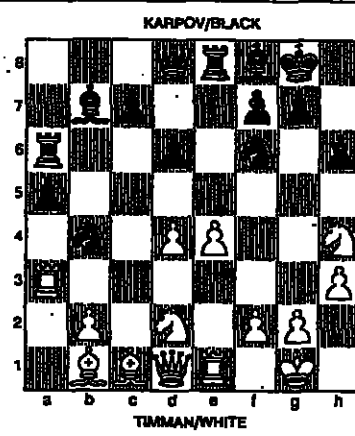
advantage in mobility and the bishop pair) Be4 20 Be4 d5, it would have been an error to play 21 Bd3? because 21...Re1 22 Qe1 Nd5 leaves the white knight en prise while setting up 23...Ba3 and 23 Ra5 Bb4! 24 Rd5 Qd5 25 Qb4 Ra1 26 Qc3 Qc5 does not help white.

On 21 Ra6, Karpov took 30 minutes to decide on 21...Ra6. Timman could now have played 22 Bc5, recovering his pawn, although Black would have the better mobility after 22...Qd5.

Did White have anything better? On 22 Qe4, Karpov could have played 22...de 23 Re4 Bb7 24 Qc3 Qd4? 25 Rb4 Re1 26 Kf2 Be7 (on 26...Re1, White wins with 27 Qb5 Bb6 28 Kf3 Kf8 29 Qd3 Kx7 30 Re4) 27 Rh5 Re1 28 Ra5 Re2 with a small material superiority for Black. Timman chose to keep the bishop-pair with 22 Bg6 Qb4 23 Re6 Ra6 24 Re6, but that did not figure to rescue his pawn-down endgame.

Karpov's 27...Ne6! was just what was needed to reduce the slight pressure against his king position. His tactical was that 28 Bh6?, hoping for 28...gh 29 Be8 followed by 30 Bc6, would fall into a trap with 28...Ne7!, winning a piece. Timman's 32 b3? was the final error—he must have overlooked that on 32...c5!, he could not capture because 33 de? permits 33...Qa1, forcing mate. After 33 Qe2 c5 34 Bd2 d3!, he could not capture because 35 Qd3? Qa1 36 Qf1 Bb2! would drop the white queen.

After 35 Qd1 Qb4 36 g3 Ng3!, the conclusive 37 f3 Qg3 38 Kf1 Qb3 39 Kf2 (or 39 Ke1 Bg3 mate) Be5 40 Be3 Bc3 41 Ke1 Qh1 mate loomed up and Timman gave up with still 3 minutes on his clock.



Position after 18 Nh4

White	Black	White	Black
1. e4	1. e5	21. Re4	21. Re4
2. Nf3	2. Nf6	22. Bg6	22. Bg6
3. Bb5	3. Bb5	23. Re6	23. Re6
4. Bc4	4. Bc4	24. Re6	24. Re6
5. d4	5. d4	25. Qd3	25. Qd3
6. e5	6. e5	26. Qd3	26. Qd3
7. Nf3	7. Nf3	27. Bb1	27. Bb1
8. Bb1	8. Bb1	28. Bb1	28. Bb1
9. h3	9. h3	29. Bb1	29. Bb1
10. d4	10. d4	30. Bb1	30. Bb1
11. Bc2	11. Bc2	31. Bb1	31. Bb1
12. Bc2	12. Bc2	32. Bb1	32. Bb1
13. Bc2	13. Bc2	33. Bb1	33. Bb1
14. Bc2	14. Bc2	34. Bb1	34. Bb1
15. Bc2	15. Bc2	35. Bb1	35. Bb1
16. Bc2	16. Bc2	36. Bb1	36. Bb1
17. Bc2	17. Bc2	37. Bb1	37. Bb1
18. Np4	18. Np4	38. Bb1	38. Bb1

DOONESBURY



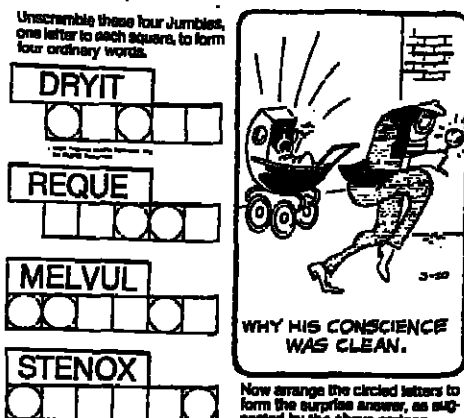
DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'M SURE HE CAN BE GOOD. IT'S JUST THAT I CAN NEVER CATCH HIM AT IT."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: HE _____ IT

Yesterday's Answer: CRIME FORCE PRINCE ENTAIL. Answer: He's supposed to be working at the clock for pay, but he prefers to do this—"FREE" LOAD

BOOKS

THE THINGS THEY CARRIED

By Tim O'Brien. 273 pages. \$19.95. Seymour Lawrence/Houghton Mifflin, One Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., 02108.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

TIM O'BRIEN'S "Going After Cacciato," published in 1978, was one of the few Vietnam novels to capture that war's hallucinatory mood, the surreal atmosphere produced by jungle warfare, heavy drinking and the surreal and political ambiguities of American involvement. Having made something of a detour with his last book—"The Nuclear Age" (1985)—was an ambitious but still portrait of a former '60s radical who becomes obsessed with nuclear Armageddon—"O'Brien returns in "The Things They Carried" to Vietnam.

The volume is a wonderful bookend to "Cacciato," and at the same time a marvel of storytelling in itself. On one level, it is a shortening of a novel, a portrait of a group of foot soldiers, mired in one of the war's obscure campaigns. On another level, it is an elegiac tribute to the powers of storytelling itself.

In setting up the series of stories that make up "The Things They Carried," O'Brien tells the reader something about himself. He notes that he didn't believe in the war, that he considered dodging the draft but could not say "no," and that he eventually went to Vietnam out of fear of embarrassment, fear of shame.

In one story, O'Brien chronicles in wrenching detail the events that led up to his shooting of an innocent Vietnamese man. In another, he writes: "Twenty years ago I watched a man die on a trail near the village of Khe Sanh. I did not kill him. But I was present, you see, and my presence was guilt enough. I remember his face, which was not a pretty face, because his jaw was in his throat, and I remember feeling the burden of responsibility and grief. I blamed myself. And rightly so, because I was present. I want you to feel what I felt. I want you to know why story-truth is truer sometimes than happening-truth."

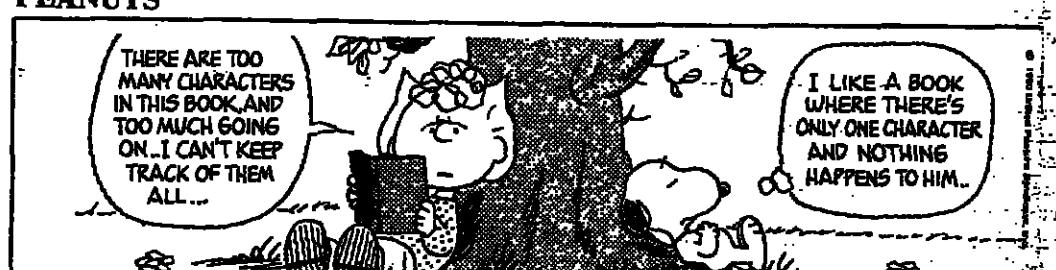
A disclaimer points out that "all the incidents, names and characters are imaginary," but another introductory note reads: "This book is lovingly dedicated to the men of Alpha Company, and in particular to Jimmy Cross, Norman Bowker, Rat Kiley, Mitchell Sanders, Henry Dobbins, and Kiowa"—the names of the very heroes of "The Things They Carried."

In overlapping stories, the reader learns what happened to individual members of Alpha Company. Ted Lavender is shot dead as he walks back from the lavatory one evening. Kiowa dies during a sniper attack, his wounded body sinking into a sinking, rain-drenched swamp, before his friends can rescue him. And Curt Lemon is playing a game of catch with some hand grenades when he steps on a mine and is blown to pieces.

Other members of the company live through the war, though their emotions do not survive intact. O'Brien returns home, enrolls in graduate school at Harvard and goes on to become a writer.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

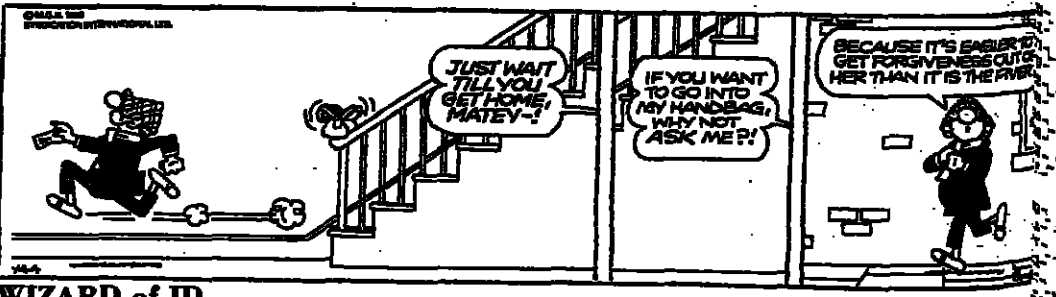
PEANUTS



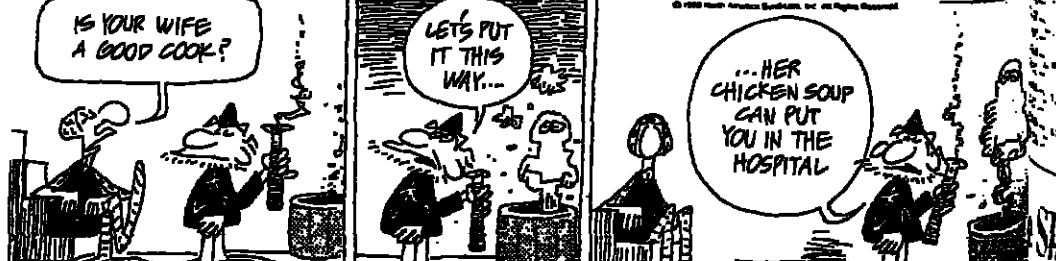
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



SPORTS

Michigan, Arizona and Georgetown Lose

Inspired Loyola Marymount Topples Wolverines, 149-115

VANTAGE POINT/ Ira Berkow

Loyola Coach Teaches Fast Ups, Fast Downs

New York Times Service

LONG BEACH, California—A New Mexico State player turned to Bo Kimble, the star of Loyola Marymount, during the game Friday night and said, "Your coach is one crazy dude."

"Yep," said Kimble, as though being told the sky is blue. "This was after Kimble was called for his fourth foul in the first half and the coach, Paul Westhead, dismissing him, left him in the game."

"I was in the stands when this happened," said Steve Fisher, the coach of Michigan, "and I turned to my wife and said, 'I can't believe this.'"

On Saturday afternoon, Chris Knight, the Loyola center, was asked if he feared Michigan, the team's opponent Sunday in the second round of the West Regional of the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament.

"The only thing I'm worried about is the ride home with Coach Westhead," said Knight. "He can't drive. I don't care who we play, but that ride worries me."

None of this seems to trouble Westhead, whose team Sunday stunned Michigan, 149-115, and advanced to the round of 16.

Perhaps Westhead wasn't vexed because he has been no stranger to distress, from the basketball court to the California freeway.

He was, for one thing, dismissed by the Los Angeles Lakers eight years ago in a highly publicized conflict over basketball style with Magic Johnson, just one year after having coached the team to the National Basketball Association championship.

And, in the last two weeks, Westhead found himself having to coach and console a team that saw its star player, Hank Gathers, collapse during a game, and then learned two hours later that he had died in the hospital.

Westhead, however, seems to have developed the overview of a scholar—he has, in fact, earned a master's degree in English literature and has taught Shakespeare in college—and the approachability of a person.

And he, the 50-year-old coach with the raked-back hair appears secure in a world that he has fashioned for himself. Win or lose, he has encouraged his team, they would continue to play as they had—even without Gathers, their "fallen teammate," to use the coach's phrase.

How Westhead deals with his players, and how he has helped guide them through this tragedy, is part of how they look upon him, as it seems apparent, with affection, with respect, with a certain cockeyed admiration.

"I didn't want them thinking they had to win these games for Hank," Westhead said after the victory against New Mexico State.

"It was inevitable that they would say, 'We're going to play for Hank; we're going to win for Hank.'"

"But in the real world... well, we could have lost."

And he was prepared, and hoped to prepare them for the loss, and the letdown after the emotional highs of seeking to win for Hank, that will come, will have to come, one way or the other. Westhead constructed a team several years ago that seemed totally at odds with a scholar's pensive bent.

The team runs more, runs harder, and runs longer than any other team in basketball, now and possibly ever. He wants them shooting within 4 seconds of the 45-second clock. They hardly have time to cross the half-court line before a shot is launched.

They score more points—the team averaged 124 a game this season—than any other team in basketball history.

This is a team that has run a full-court press and a fast break for every minute of every game.

"You can't play at their pace because you can't practice it," said Fisher. "And you can't make the players practice it."

"And yet, it's not hully-gully, helter-skelter alley ball. They're well-thrilled, well-coached."

"In our scheme, we're always one tick away from disaster," said Westhead.

"And when we lose, it's not because we had jitters. It's because a better team beat us. We don't beat ourselves."

The Associated Press

Loyola Marymount's sorrowful basketball mission is only one-third complete.

An incendiary formula blending equal parts of skill and emotion over the death of Hank Gathers powered the Lions, ranked No. 21 in the final regular-season Associated Press poll, to another explo-

NCAA BASKETBALL

sive victory in the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament Sunday night.

They managed a record-shattering 149-115 blowout of No. 13 Michigan, the defending champion, in the highest-scoring game in tournament history.

"We just want to go out and win because we're going to win for Hank, and nothing is going to stand in our way," Jeff Fryer said after tipping Michigan for 41 points, including a tournament-record 11 three-point shots.

"Loyola is on a crusade, and they played that way," said Steve Fisher, who coached Michigan to the 1989 title and suffered his first loss in eight NCAA contests.

"They played with every bit of emotion, if not more so, than they did against New Mexico State," he added. "If they can continue to shoot like they did against us, I don't know who can beat them."

"They made NBA 3-point shots, they made them with people guarding them and with people not guarding them."

The Lions' next opponent will be No. 23 Alabama in the West Regionals at Oakland, California. The Crimson Tide advanced with a 77-55 rout of No. 14 Arizona.

Sunday produced more wild upsets, with No. 25 Xavier of Ohio knocking off No. 8 Georgetown, 74-71.

The regional semifinals will also send UNLV against Ball State in the West at Oakland, California, Michigan State-Georgia Tech and Syracuse-Missouri in the Southeast at New Orleans, Arkansas-North Carolina and Xavier-Texas in the Midwest at Dallas and Connecticut-Clemson and Duke-UCLA in the East at East Rutherford, New Jersey.

Two weeks to the day after Gathers collapsed and died during a West Coast Conference tournament game, Loyola (25-5) unleashed a barrage of 3-pointers that blasted Michigan's hopes of a repeat championship in a game in Long Beach, California.

The Wolverines finished 23-8. Bo Kimble added 37 points for Loyola, which had never advanced to the regionals in five previous NCAA appearances.

"A lot of it is emotion, but a lot of it is also skill," said Fryer. "We're just on an emotional hurricane."

The 264 points were the most in tournament history—the old mark was 247 in 1961 when St. Joseph's (Pennsylvania) beat Utah, 127-120, in four overtimes—and Loyola's total was the most ever scored by one team in the tournament. St. Joseph's held the old mark.

Michigan trailed 65-38 at half-

time, but couldn't handle Loyola's press in the second half.

Michigan was led by Rumeal Robinson and Terry Mills with 23 points apiece.

Alabama 77, Arizona 55: In Long Beach, Alabama held Arizona scoreless for more than seven minutes in the second half and reached the regional semifinals for the fourth time in six years. It was the lowest total of the season for Arizona (25-7), which was averaging 80 per game.

Brian Williams, who had a career-high 28 points in Arizona's opening-round victory over South Florida, was bothered by sore knees and did not score. David Bennett had 20 points for Alabama (26-8).

Arizona trailed by two points early in the second half, but Alabama scored the next 14 points for a 58-42 lead with 10:13 remaining. Robert Horry hit two 3-pointers and Bennett had two baskets during the run.

Ed Stokes led Arizona with 17 points, and Matt Muehlebach added 16. Melvin Cheatum scored 12 points for Alabama.

The Crimson Tide led most of the first half behind strong outside shooting, taking a 20-11 lead on a basket by Marcus Webb.

Muehlebach hit two 3-pointers and a layup to bring Arizona within two late in the half, but Webb scored inside and Keith Askins made a 3-pointer to pad the Tide's lead.

SOUTHEAST

Minnesota 81, N. Iowa 78: In Richmond, Willie Burton scored a career-high 36 points for Minnesota (23-8). Northern Iowa, which reached the second round by

shocking No. 11 Missouri, wound up 23-9.

The Panthers, playing in their first NCAA tournament, couldn't contain Burton, a 6-foot-7 forward, who scored 17 points as Minnesota took a 46-40 halftime lead.

He scored Minnesota's first 11 points of the second half, and his jumper in the lane put the Gophers ahead to stay at 61-60 with 10:57 to play. Kevin Lynch then hit a 3-pointer, and they stretched their lead to 71-62 at the 8:41 mark.

The Panthers cut their deficit to three points three times in the final 1:36. But Burton was fouled and sank both free throws to push the Gophers' lead back to five. Northern Iowa's Jason Reese closed the scoring on a layup with five seconds to play, and Minnesota ran out the clock.

MIDWEST

Xavier, Ohio 74, Georgetown 71: In Indianapolis, unheralded Xavier, led by Derek Strong's 19 points and 12 rebounds, survived a furious second-half rally by Georgetown.

The Musketeers (28-4), ranked 25th and seeded sixth in the Midwest Regional had won only one game in six previous NCAA tournaments. They never trailed after the opening moments of the game, built an 18-point lead late in the first half, then fell victim to Georgetown's press in the second.

The Hoyas used outside shooting by David Edwards and Mark Tilton and slowly cut the Xavier lead, eventually tying the game at 68 on a 3-point goal by Edwards with 3:18 to go.

There was one more tie before a rebound basket by freshman Aaron Williams put Xavier ahead 72-70 with 1:35 to go. Edwards, who led Georgetown with 19 points, hit one of two free throws after that.

Jamal Walker scored Xavier's final points on free throws with 23 seconds to go.

The Hoyas (24-7) twice had free-throw chances thereafter, but Edwards missed the front end of one-and-one opportunities both times, including the final one with two seconds remaining.

Walker had 15 points. Tyrone Hill, who fouled out with six minutes to go, and Jamie Gladden had 13 points apiece for Xavier.

Georgetown, which had held its opponents to a nation-low 37.1-percent field-goal shooting for the season, found itself the victim of Xavier's even-stingier first-half defense, hitting only 33 percent against the Musketeers.

The Hoyas missed nine straight shots from the field and managed only three free throws during a 5:25 span in which Xavier transformed a five-point lead to 34-18. With Dikembe Mutombo, Georgetown's 7-foot-2 center, in early foul trouble and shutting out of the court much of the game, Xavier dominated the rebounding at first and burned the Hoyas outside with the shooting of Gary Gladden.

Gladden, a 6-foot freshman, missed his first shot but hit his next five attempts for 10 points in the first half. His fifth basket put Xavier ahead 40-24, and Walker scored a minute later to give the Musketeers their biggest lead at 42-24.



Xavier's Tyrone Hill is hugged by teammates after they upset Georgetown, 74-71, in Indianapolis.

SIDELINES

Mudd Wins Players Title

PONTE VEDRA, Florida (AP)—Jodie Mudd held off Mark Calcavecchia for a one-stroke victory in the Players Championship golf tournament.

Calcavecchia, who has finished second in his last three starts, watched his last chance for a playoff disappear when his 20-foot birdie putt on the final hole stayed to the right.

Mudd, the leader throughout the 32 holes played Sunday, claimed the most important of his three career victories with closing rounds of 69 and 70.

Pitch Kills 10-Year-Old

TAMPA, Florida (UPI)—A 10-year-old boy died of a heart attack after being hit in the chest by a pitch during a Little League baseball game, authorities said Monday. Ryan Wojcik went into cardiac arrest when

he was struck in the chest near his left armpit Sunday, police said.

For the Record

The Global Hockey League, which plans to open next fall with teams in North America and Europe, said Monday that it would have a team in Czechoslovakia, the first time an international sports league has placed a franchise in Eastern Europe.

Jennifer Capriati, 13, suffered the first upset of her two-week-old professional tennis career Monday, falling to qualifier Nathalie Herremann of France, 6-2, 6-4, in the International Players Championships in Key Biscayne, Florida.

Stirling Moss of England, the former racing driver, was admitted to a London hospital with a broken leg after he ran into a car last weekend while riding a motor scooter.

(Reuters)

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	35	25	.580	—
Philadelphia	32	28	.531	3 1/2
Boston	30	30	.500	5 1/2
Washington	24	36	.400	11 1/2
New Jersey	15	45	.250	20 1/2
Atlanta	12	48	.250	23 1/2

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	41	22	.650	—
Indiana	35	28	.556	6 1/2
Atlanta	31	32	.492	10 1/2
Charlotte	31	32	.492	10 1/2
Cleveland	30	34	.469	11 1/2
Orlando	16	48	.250	25 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah	41	22	.650	—
San Antonio	40	23	.634	1 1/2
Dallas	34	29	.540	7 1/2
Denver	33	29	.533	8 1/2
Houston	31	34	.476	11 1/2
Minnesota	17	47	.262	24 1/2
Charlotte	11	53	.170	30 1/2

Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
L.A. Lakers	40	23	.634	—
Portland	40	23	.634	—
Phoenix	40	23	.634	—
Seattle	39	24	.615	1 1/2
Golden State	35	28	.556	5 1/2
L.A. Clippers	29	34	.457	11 1/2
Sacramento	26	37	.413	14 1/2
San Diego	16	47	.254	24 1/2

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Game	Score
Seattle 81, Portland 75	81-75
Phoenix 91, Golden State 82	91-82
San Diego 101, Sacramento 90	101-90
San Antonio 101, Houston 90	101-90
San Antonio 101, Houston 90	101-90
San Antonio 101, Houston 90	101-90

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALEY CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
NY Rangers	34	28	12	80	233	229
New Jersey	32	32	12	76	233	233
Pittsburgh	32	36	5	70	201	261
Washington	29	35	6	65	251	291
Philadelphia	26	36	9	61	270	299

Adams Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	36	29	9	81	276	244
Chicago	36	31	4	76	289	223
Toronto	36	34	3	75	211	228
Montreal	31	38	6	68	253	287
Los Angeles	22	45	13	57	212	292

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Game	Score
St. Louis 4, Chicago 3	4-3
Chicago 3, Toronto 2	3-2
Montreal 3, Los Angeles 2	3-2
Los Angeles 2, Philadelphia 1	2-1
Philadelphia 1, NY Rangers 0	1-0
NY Rangers 0, New Jersey 0	0-0
New Jersey 0, Washington 0	0-0
Washington 0, Pittsburgh 0	0-0
Pittsburgh 0, Philadelphia 0	0-0
Philadelphia 0, NY Rangers 0	0-0
NY Rangers 0, New Jersey 0	0-0
New Jersey 0, Washington 0	0-0
Washington 0, Pittsburgh 0	0-0
Pittsburgh 0, Philadelphia 0	0-0
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